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TELEGRAMS.

Proposed International Laws for the Protection of Emigrants.

Particulars of the Death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Arrangements for his Funeral on Monday Next.

GERMANY.

New International Laws Proposed for the Protection of Emigrants.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The *Weser Gazette* to-day says the Chancellor of the North German Confederation has been authorized to enter into negotiations with the United States and other foreign Powers for the purpose of establishing a new International law providing for the protection and proper treatment of emigrants on the high seas.

The same journal also states that the City of Bremen has been requested to so modify its laws on emigration that they may conform to those of the City of Hamburg.

The Federal Government proposes to appoint an agent whose duty it shall be to watch over the embarkation of emigrants from German ports, and report all abuses.

FRANCE.

The Recent Speech of Napoleon at Troyes.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The recent speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON at Troyes, forms a theme of much comment, and is variously regarded by the Press of England. While some of the journals characterize the speech as a certain pledge of peace, others assert that it is really a cover for war preparations.

HUNGARY.

Passage of the Army Bill by the Hungarian Chambers.

PESTH, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Army bill passed the upper House of Hungarian Chambers without a dissenting voice.

The lower House has adjourned until the 16th of September next.

SERVIA.

The Condemnation of Prince Karageorgevich Probable.

PESTH, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The indications are that the Servian Prince, ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEVICH, now in prison here, will be condemned by the legal tribunal, before which he is to be brought on complaint of the Servian Regency.

SPAIN.

Protest of the Duke de Montpensier Against the Order Exiling Him.

LISBON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Duke DE MONTPENSIER has addressed a communication to the Queen ISABELLA, of Spain, protesting against the Royal order condemning himself and the Duchess of MONTPENSIER to exile.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Interview Between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia.

WIESBADEN, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Emperor ALEXANDER, of Russia, is stopping at Langenschwalbach, about eight miles from this place. The King of Prussia arrived there yesterday and had an interview with the Czar. It is understood that the conversation of their Majesties was of the most pacific character.

The North Carolina Democratic Convention—Legislative Proceedings.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The State Convention of Democrats and Conservatives meets in this City to-morrow. Delegates are arriving in large numbers, and a large Convention is anticipated. Large delegations from Wilmington and the counties on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are expected to-night. State electors for President and Vice-President will be appointed.

The State Legislature is still in session. Resolutions to adjourn next Monday have passed, but it is expected that the session will be prolonged.

The State Police Force bill was defeated to-day, but a bill organizing a special Volunteer force will probably be adopted in its place.

The action of the General Assembly for some days has been of little general interest. A bill has passed the lower House providing for the payment of the interest on the State debt.

The Tax bill has not yet been acted upon.

Meeting of the New-Jersey State Democratic Central Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Democratic State Central Committee met in this city to-day. A full representation was present. Mr. FRANCIS S. LATHROP, of Morris, was chosen Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. DAVID NAFI was appointed Secretary. The machinery of organization throughout the State was set in motion. The Committee think that the prospects of success are very flattering.

A man fell from a ladder in this place yesterday, and was instantly killed.

A very severe discharge of electricity took place here last night. The thunder was unusually singular and terrific, startling the whole population.

Democratic Meeting and Torchlight Procession in Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Democratic meeting and torchlight procession, which took place in this city last night, was large and enthusiastic. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated. There were over three thousand persons in the procession, including many colored. Able speeches were made by Gen. BATTLE, Hon. JOHN FORSYTH and C. C. LANGDON. Good order prevailed throughout the whole proceedings.

Democratic Congressional Nomination in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District of Kentucky to-day nominated BOYD MANCHESTER for Congress.

Resolutions indorsing the platform and nominees of the New-York National Convention were adopted.

Railroad Meeting in Toronto—The Nova Scotia Anti-Union Movement.

TORONTO, Canada, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The semi-annual meeting of the stockholders and Directors of the Northern Railway Company of Canada was held here to-day. The receipts show an increase of 287 per cent. over last year.

The fire at St. Ayner and vicinity has exhausted itself. The crops in the section through which the fire passed were destroyed.

A dispatch from Halifax says that Attorney-General WILKINS' resolution protesting against the Confederation had passed the House of Assembly. It is understood that the local Government is canvassing the propriety of an appeal to the people, to show that Nova Scotia desires it.

WASHINGTON.

The Death of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens—Arrangements for His Funeral—Internal Revenue Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The sudden though not unexpected death of the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, last night, has occasioned a marked commotion in all circles here, where the deceased was widely respected and admired for his political views, as well as the boldness and almost princely generosity of his character. For some time past the fluctuating condition of his health has been paragraphed daily in the papers, and last Saturday he had so far recovered that he expected ere this to have started for his home in Lancaster.

The process of embalming the body of Mr. STEVENS was performed under the direction of the Surgeon-General.

The body lies inshrouded in a full suit of black, with a black scarf around the neck.

A few days after the adjournment of Congress, Mr. STEVENS was attacked with diarrhœa, which, though occasionally checked, leaving him at times quite well and cheerful, was at last the cause of his death.

About ten days ago he became unable to leave his apartment, but sat up at short intervals during the past week until Sunday morning, when there were evident signs of a change for the worse, as he then became exceedingly feeble, and showed a marked indisposition to engage in any conversation, as he had done previously. From that time all visits of strangers were prohibited. Yesterday and Monday he scarcely spoke to any one, and lay most of the time with his hands crossed and eyes closed as if asleep, the only signs he gave of consciousness being feeble mutterings and slight motions of the hands. In the afternoon of yesterday, however, he revived for a time, and conversed with considerable cheerfulness, and even with animation, on a variety of ordinary topics; and though he contiued to grow feebler during the rest of the day, yet he retained consciousness and the power of speech up to within a few moments of his death, his last words being to ask for a piece of ice. Many persons called to see him during the evening, but none were admitted until after about 6 o'clock, when two colored clergymen, named READ and HALL, who had some months before expressed a desire to pray with him, were sent for at his request, and coming to his bedside invoked the Divine blessing on him. One of these colored men was at the death-bed of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. STEVENS seemed somewhat affected at the prayers of these ministers, and at the close thanked them with feeble voice and a pressure of the hand. About ten minutes before his death Sister LORETTA asked and obtained consent to baptize him, and the solemn rite was administered in silence, which was rendered more impressive by the stillness of the late hour of the night. At this time his breathing was very much obstructed, and he seemed to suffer from a violent palpitation of the heart, but this passed off, and during five minutes before he breathed his last, he lay motionless and quiet as if in a gentle sleep.

Among many others who have called this evening to view the remains of Mr. STEVENS, were Secretary SCHOFIELD, Attorney-General EVARTS, Senator SUMNER, Gen. EAKEN, and Surgeon-General BARNES. The body of Mr. STEVENS will lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol to-morrow from 12 o'clock noon until its departure on the afternoon of Friday for Lancaster, whither it will be taken by a special train. The remains will be guarded by a company of colored Zouaves of this city, who have requested that honor. The arrangements for the funeral in this city have not been completed. The religious ceremonies will probably be conducted by the Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. GREY, assisted by Rev. B. B. EMERY, of Pennsylvania. Rev. Dr. BOYNTON is absent from Washington, and cannot possibly be here in time to attend. The principal funeral will take place at Lancaster, at precisely 2 o'clock on Monday.

A meeting of the citizens of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, was held in the ladies' reception room of the House of Representatives, this evening, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is the dispensation of an all-wise Providence to remove from us our beloved friend and representative, THADDEUS STEVENS, who has so ably represented us for fifteen years, and whose ability and energy were used to the latest period of his life in behalf of his country; therefore be it

Resolved, That, as citizens of Lancaster County, and friends of the deceased, we sympathize with the grief of true mourners in the bereavement which the Divine Providence has brought upon our nation, to which our lamented representative was always true and loyal in all the relations of life; for as patriot and true gentleman we cannot hope to meet his equal. We miss his voice so familiar to us at home as well as in the councils of the nation, and we feel that his death has left a void which cannot be filled, for he was a veteran of a thousand fields, and champion always of the right. Our blessed common schools to-day proclaim his wisdom and his might.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the friends of the deceased.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the relations of our beloved representative, and tender to them our heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable loss and bereavement.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of respect to the memory of the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

It is understood that the corpse will be carried from the residence of the deceased to the rotunda of the Capitol at 2 o'clock to-morrow by the citizens of Lancaster, now resident in Washington. A military guard will be stationed around the bier, and the body will lie in state until Friday, when it will be conveyed by special train, furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through Baltimore and *via* York and Harrisburg to Lancaster. Among the pall-bearers will be Messrs. Secretary SEWARD, Attorney-General EVARTS, Ex-Secretary STANTON, Gens. SUMNER and MCDONALD, Mayor BOWEN, of Washington, Surgeon-General BARNES, and Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Gen. GRANT'S Staff. The train will be composed of three cars, one of which will be devoted to the exclusive use of the family and immediate mourners of the deceased, while the remaining two will be occupied by political and personal friends. The train will arrive at Lancaster Saturday evening, and the body will lie in state until Monday at 2 o'clock, when the final ceremonies of the funeral will take place. A delegation of the colored citizens of Washington will accompany the remains to Lancaster. The interment will take place in O. O. Schriver's Cemetery, in which Mr. STEVENS purchased a grave lot some time since, after having previously purchased lots in two public cemeteries, the deeds to which he returned because they contained clauses prohibiting the burial of colored people within their inclosures. Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who was expected here to-night to assist in the final ceremonies, will join the funeral train at York, as he is detained in Gettysburg attending to some donations of property made to the Gettysburg College by Mr. STEVENS.

INTERNAL REVENUE AFFAIRS.

Attorney-General EVARTS, in conversation a few days since regarding the Revenue Commissionership imbroglio, remarked that he was not consulted in the matter of the acceptance of Commissioner ROLLINS' resignation, and added that the President acted on his own impulses, without the advice of any of his Cabinet in accepting it.

The new Revenue law requires five different stamps to be affixed to every barrel of distilled spirits. The first, or tax-paid stamp, has already been noticed; the others are the distillery warehouse stamp, the wholesale liquor-dealers' stamp, the stamp for stock on hand and the stamp for rectified spirits. The Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury is actively engaged on these five stamps, and it is expected that a supply will be in the hands of each Collector of every district in the United States by and before the 1st of November next. All this will require over 10,000,000 of stamps, for all of which new plates are to be made. It involves a vast amount of labor, particularly as they are all to be bound in books after printing and before delivery to the Collectors. But the resources and facilities of the Bureau are believed to be equal to the emergency.

The names of the parties who have been appointed storekeepers under the new law are, WM. J. MANKER for the Sixth Indiana District, and WM. MCCUTCHEON for the First Missouri District.

The appointment of all subordinate officers under the act approved July 20, has been transferred from the Internal Revenue Office directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. This includes assistant assessors, inspectors of tobacco, cigars and snuff, gaugers and storekeepers.

SECRETARY SCHOFIELD.

Secretary SCHOFIELD received a dispatch to-day that his son, a cadet at West Point, who has been ill for some time is much worse, and not expected to live. In response to which he immediately started for West Point, accompanied by his family.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS took the oath of office to-day, and received his commission as Minister to Mexico. Some fears have been entertained that he would not accept the commission, as it is well understood that he was not satisfied with the instructions which he received from the President. He will start for his new post of duty in a few days.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TAILORS.

The President to-day received the members of the International Tailors' Union Convention, in the East Room of the White House. About fifty delegates were present. The President was introduced to the members by Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, and after shaking hands with them, delivered an address, thanking them for their visit, and referring at some length to the question of labor and the efforts that should be made to elevate it. The President indulged in no remarks of a political character whatever. The interview lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Uniformed Militia bill did not finally pass as reported yesterday, but was returned to the House with an amendment erasing the following clause:

"No member of such organization or organizations shall be liable to civil or criminal prosecution for any act done in the discharge of his duty under such call."

The House refused to concur in the amendment, and a committee of conference was appointed, to whom the matter was referred.

Both the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, on signing the bill incorporating the Louisiana Lottery Company, did so under protests, which were entered on the journals of the respective Houses. The Speaker of the House, in his protest, says the bill legalizes and sanctions what he considers a great wrong, fosters immorality and vice, encourages crime, creates a monstrous monopoly, without any assurance or safeguard; that it will be abused immeasurably; that by its provisions wholesale robberies can be committed without restriction, and that the House passed the bill when no quorum was present, taking it upon themselves to say that a less number constituted a quorum than was provided for by the Constitution.

A bill passed the House directing the City of New-Orleans immediately to collect its outstanding dues in greenbacks; it orders the destruction of all city currency, and the plates for printing the same now in possession of the city, and makes no provision for the redemption of three and a half millions of city currency now outstanding, which is not receivable for dues to the city.

In the Senate to-day the minority report of the Committee on Elections and Returns, confirming the right of the three sitting Democratic Senators from New-Orleans, Messrs. BRAUGN, OGDEN and FOUTE, to their seats, was adopted, after the entire day had been spent in discussion.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A motion made in the State Senate to reconsider yesterday's vote on the appeal from the decision of the Chair in the case of Mr. BRADLEY, was carried by a vote of 21 to 18. In the debate on the subject, the fact was brought to light that the Board of Registration had decided that under the Reconstruction laws, BRADLEY had no right to register.

The Senate went into secret session.

The appointment of Hon. JOS. E. BROWN was confirmed as Chief Justice by a vote of 26 to 14. Mr. PARROTT, as Judge of the Cherokee Circuit, and Mr. BRAYLES as Solicitor, were confirmed.

In the House, Mr. TURNER (colored) introduced a bill to punish common carriers for discrimination in accommodations on account of color.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Legislature took a recess at 6 o'clock this afternoon to meet on the first Monday in November next. No action was taken on the Governor's veto of the bill authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State, and it remains to be disposed of on reassembling in November, the day before the Presidential election.

The new State Constitution provides that a registration of voters shall be had before every general election.

The Senate to-day passed the Registration bill, but the House laid it on the table.

The members have nearly all left the city.

Republican Troubles in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A very active contest has been in progress for some weeks in this Congressional District, between S. C. MERCER and W. F. PROSSER, candidates for the Republican nomination. The District Nominating Convention met in this city to-day. Two delegations appeared from this county, but both were ruled out. A vote was taken by the remaining counties, with the following result: MERCER, 14; TRIMBLE, 14; PROSSER, 8; HARRISON, 2. Without taking another ballot the Convention adjourned *sine die*. This unexpected action of the Convention leaves both candidates in the field, without a prospect of an adjustment of the controversy except at the polls.

Railroad Meeting in Nashville—Republican State Convention.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad was held here to-day. The day was spent in the consideration of the question whether certain stock owned in Georgia and South Carolina should be represented in the election of Directors. The vote is not yet closed.

The Republican State Convention met to-day. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD presided. A letter from Gov. BROWNLOW was read. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of THADDEUS STEVENS.

Republican Congressional Nominations in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

At the Third District Republican Convention, held at Stowe to-day, Hon. WORTHINGTON C. SMITH was nominated for reëlection to Congress by acclamation. GEORGE WILKINS, of Stowe, was nominated as Presidential Elector. The Convention was addressed by Mr. SMITH and Hon. WILLIAM HIGBY, member of Congress for California.

The New Cotton Crop in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The second bale of new cotton was received to-day from the firm of HICKS & LEE, and was sold by JAMES MARKS & Co. to M. MUNSTER & Co. at thirty cents per pound. It weighed over 500 pounds.

The young men of this city are firing a salute in honor of the adjournment and departure of the Legislature.

Cattle from Illinois, Missouri and Texas Prohibited Entering New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Gov. WARD has written to Gen. N. NORRIS HALSTED, President of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, calling his attention to the presence of the diseased cattle in the State, and asking him to take action under the law giving certain powers to the Society in such emergencies, and suggesting coöperation with township authorities in order to secure to the people of the State the full benefit of our sanitary laws. In pursuance of the above, the following notice has been issued:

To all whom it may concern:

From and after this date, all cattle from the States of Illinois, Missouri and Texas, and all diseased cattle from any other States, are positively forbidden to be brought into this State until this order is revoked as authorized by law.

By order of N. NORRIS HALSTED,
President New-Jersey State Agricultural Society.
WILLIAM M. FORCE.
NEWARK, Aug. 12, 1868.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Experts in this city say there is no occasion for alarm about the cattle disease. The animals affected are such as have been overheated by hard driving during the late warm spell and confined in close freight-cars. Rest and fresh air will eradicate the disease.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First and Second Districts of Ohio to-day nominated Gen. P. W. STRADER from the First District for Congress. No candidate for Congress was nominated from the Second District, but Gen. CAREY was indorsed and the party was pledged to his support.

The following county officers were nominated: THOS. J. STEVENS was nominated for Sheriff; J. M. NOBLE was nominated for Auditor.

Democratic Congressional Nominations in Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First District to-day nominated Hon. M. J. HILLS for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fourth District nominated LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon.

Republican Congressional Nomination in Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGTON, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Republican Convention here yesterday renominated Hon. D. J. MORRELL for Congress.

Parade of Indians in Buffalo—The Green Corn Dance.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A delegation of the Tonawanda, Cattaraugus and Syracuse Indians are parading the streets to-day in full costume, with music.

The annual green corn dance and other festivities will be celebrated at the race-track in this city, the festivities to last all this week.

Gov. Seymour at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Democratic nominee for President, yesterday took up his quarters at the Butterfield House in this city. The Democratic flag is floating from the cupola of the building, and the bells of St. Patrick's Church chimed in honor of the event.

Return of Secretary Seward to Washington.

AUBURN, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Secretary SEWARD left this city for Washington this morning. His health is entirely restored.

Secretary Welles at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, from New-York, with Secretary WELLES on board, arrived below this port to-day, and will be up this evening.

Meeting of Officers of the Army of the James.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

A meeting of army officers of the Army of the James will take place in this city on the 2d day of September. There will be a large number present from different parts of the country.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

PETER MULLINS, a section-master of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, was thrown from a gravel car at Groton Junction this morning by the sudden stopping of the train and killed. MICHAEL GETHINS was thrown from the same train and seriously injured.

The Removal of Indians to their New Reservations to be Commenced.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Gen. HARNEY leaves here next week for the Upper Missouri to perfect the arrangements for the removal of the Indians into the northern reservation. He will make his headquarters at Fort Randall.

Gen. SHERMAN left here last night for Omaha.

The Strikes in Boston—The Caulkers Still Hold Out.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The caulkers' strike for eight hours and $4 a day still continues. The ship-carpenters' strike is at an end.

JAMES MELLEN was sentenced yesterday to five years in the State Prison for pocket-picking.

Death of the Father of Gen. Reynolds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, father of Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, commanding the Department of Texas, and of W. F. REYNOLDS, formerly President of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, died this morning at Lafayette, Ind., at the age of 92.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

About 10 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the southern wing of Taylor Barracks, used as a hospital. The laundress apartments and chapel, and entire wing with its contents were destroyed. The loss to the Government will be considerable.

Serenade to S. S. Cox at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Hon. S. S. COX was serenaded at Congress Hall this evening. He made an able political speech in response.

Base Ball Match at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The game of base ball to-day, between the Auburn City Club and the Excelsiors, of this city, resulted in the defeat of the Auburn Club, by a score of 62 to 13. The Auburns made one run in the first inning, and in the next five were "whitewashed."

THE WHEAT CORNER.—Figures will not lie, if you can get at them. In the case of the late wheat corner it is impossible to do so, for those who were on top of the heap keep their own councils, like the wise men of the East. As an illustration of the way the thing went, however, one gentleman pretty well up received on the last day of the month $53,808 differences, and had not then fully settled. It is fair to presume the "shorts" were bitten to the tune of $175,000. The corner did not make this sum, for it had to pay higher prices for wheat that came in than it could sell for.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 10.*

THE COMING HARVEST.

Condition and Prospects of the Principal Crops.

Telegraphic Reports from the Southern and Eastern States.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The following reports from all parts of the South and East, how the present condition and prospects of the principal crops of the country, as compared with the yield of last year. These reports have been collected by telegraph within the past two days, and are in every instance procured from the best attainable authorities in the respective localities indicated.

The South.

NORTHERN LOUISIANA.

Reports from all the important points in this district indicate as follows:

Wheat—The crop is a failure. Corn—There is about one-third more this year than last, and the quality is good. Oats—There is but an average crop. Barley—The crop of barley this year amounts to nothing. Hay—There is but an average crop. Fruit—The yield is immense and of very fine quality. Cotton—There was about a fourth less planted this year in anticipation of danger from worms. The yield is estimated at about one-fourth more than last year. Sugar—None planted. Potatoes—The yield is large.

It is seldom that crops generally have been better. The weather has not been so very warm, but there was too much rain in July.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN ARKANSAS.

Reports from all important points in this district indicate as follows:

Wheat—The yield is about the same as last year, and the quality good. Corn—The yield of corn will be about a half more than last year, and the quality fair. Oats, Barley and Hay—The yield is equal to last year, and of good quality. Apples—The yield will be about two-thirds more than last year, and of excellent quality. Cotton—Less area was planted this year, but the prospect of maturing is very good. Potatoes—The yield is small. Fruits—All fruits are abundant. The weather has been pleasant, but the rains rather too frequent recently for cotton.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY AND CENTRAL TENNESSEE.

Reports from all important points in this district, including the greater portion of Kentucky and Tennessee, indicate as follows:

Tennessee.—Wheat—The yield of wheat this year is about a half more than last, and of fair quality. Corn—There was about twice as much planted this year, and the crop is very fine. Oats—The yield is about half more, and of good quality. Barley—Not more than half as much was planted this year, but the yield and quality is better. Hay—The yield is about a fourth less, but of good quality. Cotton—About a fourth less was planted this year, but the yield promises to be equal to last. Potatoes—The yield and quality are good.

Kentucky.—Wheat—The yield is about equal to last year, and the quality fair. Corn—Yield about half more, and of fair quality. Oats—The yield of oats is about four times as much as last year, and the quality is good. Barley—The yield is about half of last year's, but of fair quality. Hay—The yield is equal to last year, and of the average quality. Apples—There is but a quarter crop, and of inferior quality. Potatoes—The yield is double last year, and the quality good. Tobacco—The yield is a quarter more than last year's. The weather has been warmer this month than last, and the rain about the average of last month.

EAST, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN TEXAS.

The following is a report of this district, embracing the Natchez, Trinity, Brazos and Colorado Valleys; also some of the best upland counties in the State, covering the better part of the cotton, corn and sugar-growing country, but only a small portion of the wheat region. It also reaches as far West as San Antonio, taking in Guadalupe, Cornal and San Antonio Valleys:

Cotton—A little less was planted than last year; the yield promises a third to a half more; the prospect for maturing is excellent, but not safe as yet from the worm, which has appeared in a few localities; the weather is warmer than usual, with less rain and otherwise favorable; half a crop is considered almost certain in the most untoward event. Some localities report more rain and well-grounded fears of the worm; others, that the prospect is better than in five years. Corn—The same amount was planted as last year; it suffered from drouth early in the season, and the yield is perhaps an eighth less, and of good quality. Potatoes—The yield will be about a quarter more, and the quality good. Wheat—Less was sown this year, and the yield is even worse than last; new seed has been ordered in considerable quantities from the Northwest, with a view to try the effect next year. Sugar—Less was planted, but it promises well; from a quarter to a third more yield is expected from the amount planted. Hay—Especially in the vicinity of San Antonio, where it is in demand for Government use, there is a large crop, and the quality is good; the total yield will be about a quarter more than last year. Peaches—This year's yield is probably the largest ever raised in Texas; last year's was almost a total failure; other fruits are abundant; the grape and wine crop is large—probably half more than last year; Peas and Pumpkins—The yield will be about a quarter more than last year. Sorghum—About a quarter more is expected than last year. Vegetables—The yield is abundant, and the quality good. The general prospect promises relief from the effect of the partial failures of the last two years.

SOUTHERN LOUISIANA.

West of the Mississippi the quantity of land under cotton is but a little over one-half, while the yield will be equal to last year; but under corn, sugar, rice and potatoes the quantity is double, and the yield in proportion. Much cane will be held for seed. The season for cotton has been unfavorable, but for other articles auspicious.

Orange—The crop is large. Hay—But little was raised, but it is of good quality. Grains—There is no wheat, barley, &c., east of the Mississippi. On the Gulf a double quantity of land was planted in corn, but there will be no more than last year. The general prospect of all the crops in Louisiana and Mississippi is good, but danger to cotton from the army worm and rot, where the growth is rank, is threatened, owing to excessive rains, and, if not damaged, the crop will equal last year's.

SOUTHEASTERN LOUISIANA, WEST MISSISSIPPI AND SOUTHWEST TENNESSEE.

The reports from all important points in this district show the following:

Wheat—The crop is small and of the average quality. Corn—The yield is about a quarter more. Oats—There is about an average yield. Fruit—The yield was about half more than last year. Cotton—The yield will be about the same as last year. The rains have been excessive during the last six weeks, and, owing to this fact, the prospect of the cotton crop has been seriously damaged. The corn crop is sufficiently matured to render a fair crop certain.

Sardis, Panola County, Miss.—Cotton—Prospect fair; much better than last year; worm is making its appearance. Corn and Potatoes—Excellent. Wheat—Poor; yield small. Fruits—Abundant. Weather—Warm; too much rain for cotton.

Panola, Panola County, Miss.—Cotton—About the same as last year. Corn—Crop twenty per cent. better. Wheat and Oats—Ten times more sowed than last year. Potatoes—Abundant and excellent; fifty per cent. more planted than any previous year. Hogs—About the same as last year. Weather—Too much rain for cotton.

Grenada, Tallabusha County, Miss.—The crops generally are better than for the past ten years. Cotton—Very clean; doing well. Wheat and Corn—In abundance for home consumption. Oats—Very few. Barley and Hay—None. Potatoes—Sweet and Irish exceed last year. Fruits—Market overstocked. Weather—It has been warm and cloudy for four weeks; plenty of rain.

MARYLAND.

Cumberland.—The crops in this vicinity indicate as follows:

Wheat—One-fourth more than last year, and the quality is good. Rye—About the same as last year; quality good. Corn—About one-eighth more; quality good. Potatoes—About a quarter more, and good. Hay—About a quarter more, but of poor quality. Barley—None raised. Apples—About one-third less; quality poor. Pears—One-fourth more, and quality good.

Frederick.—Crops in this vicinity indicate as follows: Wheat—Compared with last year the yield is about one-third less, but the quality is good. Corn—there is about the average crop. Rye—There is about the average crop, and the quality is good. Barley—None was planted. Potatoes—The yield is about the same as last year, and the quality is fair. Fruits—This crop is almost a total failure, and the quality is inferior.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Fairmont.—In this section the wheat crop will be about one-half more than last year, and the quality good.

Rye—The yield is about one-eighth more, and the quality good. Corn—The yield is about the same as that of last season. Oats—The yield of oats is about one-third more than last year. Potatoes—The crop is short. Hay—Same yield as last year. Apples—The yield is about half of last year's, and the quality poor. The season has been very warm and dry.

Buchanan.—The crops in this neighborhood indicate as follows: Wheat and Rye—200 per cent. better than last year. Corn—The yield is about the average. Oats—This year's yield is about one-eighth less than last. Potatoes—The crop of Potatoes is about a quarter less than last year's. Hay—About the average crop will be had this year. Fruit—There is but about one-fourth of a crop, but the quality is generally good.

Clarksburg.—The crops in this vicinity indicate as follows: Wheat—This year's yield is about 800 per cent. better than last. Rye—The yield is about one-third more this year, and of good quality. Corn—About one-third more; quality good. Oats—Half more, and of good quality. Potatoes—About the average yield. Hay—One-third more, and good. Fruits—All kinds are a failure.

Parkersburg.—The crops in this vicinity indicate as follows: Wheat—Double last year's, but not quite an average crop. Rye—Better than last year; about an average crop. Corn and Oats—Good, and double last year; large crops. Potatoes—Good quality, and about four times last year's crop. Hay—Yield light, but quality good. Barley—None raised here. Fruits—Very poor crops.

Winchester.—The crops in this vicinity and Valley of Virginia, compared with last year, indicate as follows: Wheat—One-third less. Corn—About two-thirds of a crop. Rye—The yield is good. Oats—Good yield. Potatoes—The yield is about one-half of last year's. Hay—Yield, good. Barley—None here. Buckwheat—The yield is good.

Burning Springs.—The crops in this vicinity indicate as follows: Wheat—The crop this year is about three times as large as last year, and is good quality. Corn—The yield is about the same as last year. Oats—About a quarter more than last year, and of good quality. Potatoes—Early potatoes were a failure and of poor quality. Hay—About one-fourth less than last year, but of good quality. Apples—Three-fourths less than year, and of poor quality. Peaches—About three-fourths of last year's crop, and of poor quality.

Cameron.—The crops in this vicinity, compared with last year's, indicate as follows: Wheat—One-third more, and of good quality. Rye—There was but little sown, but it is of good quality. Corn—A full crop was planted, but the prospect is not good. Oats—There was a full crop, but the weight is light. Potatoes—Almost a failure. Hay—One-third less, but good. Barley—But little grown here. Apples—Almost a failure. Peaches—One-half less and of poor quality.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA AND EAST TENNESSEE.

Compared with last year, reports from all important points in this district indicate:

Wheat—crop same and of rather better quality. Corn and Oats—Quarter more, and of good quality. Hay—Quarter less. Potatoes—One-eighth more, and of good quality. Apples—About half more, and of good quality.

SOUTHWESTERN, CENTRAL AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA, AND A PORTION OF THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Reports from all important points in this district indicate the following, compared with last year:

Wheat—Quarter more, and of rather better quality. Corn—There is from three-eighths to a half more, and of good quality. Oats—About a quarter more, and of fair quality. Hay and Rye—Same as last year. Potatoes—About a quarter more, and of good quality. Apples—About half less and inferior. Tobacco—Perhaps an eighth less; the acreage is greater than last year, but the plants were somewhat injured by the drought; the weather is now favorable. Fruit—Nearly a total failure. The drought in all sections from May 20 to July 20 injured corn. Since then the frequent heavy rains have somewhat injured the wheat and oats in stack, but rendered corn healthy and exceedingly promising. The weather is now very favorable for all the leading crops, and if it continues, corn will reach nearly three-quarters more than last year.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL GEORGIA AND NORTH FLORIDA.

Union Point, Ga.—Cotton—But two-thirds of last year's planting was planted this year, but the crop promises well. Wheat—There will be but a two-thirds yield this year, and of an inferior quality.

Athens, Ga.—Cotton—A third less was planted, but the prospects are good. Wheat—About a quarter less than last year, and is of an inferior quality. Corn—But an average crop.

Madison, Ga.—Cotton—About one eighth less than last year was planted; the prospects are bad. Corn—From a third to a half less than last year, and of fair quality. Wheat—About one-eighth less; quality fair. Oats—Half less, and poor quality.

Augusta, Ga.—Corn—Quarter more. Cotton—Promises a good yield, though less was planted. Potatoes and Peas—About the average. Wheat—About half less than last year.

Millen, Ga.—Cotton—A third less was planted, which was damaged by the rains and caterpillar; the probable yield will be about two-thirds of a crop. Wheat—There is about a two-thirds crop. Corn—About one third more was planted, but on account of the unfavorable weather there will be but half a crop. Potatoes and Peas—There is about the average.

Savannah, Ga.—Cotton—About a third less was planted, which is damaged by the worm and late rains, particularly Sea Islands. Corn—A quarter more was planted, but the drought will make a slight yield. Rice—About a half less was planted, and the yield will be a third less than last year's. The crop is estimated at 55,000 tierces.

Live Oak, Fla.—Cotton—About one-sixth less was planted this year; the caterpillar has done much damage, and the prospects are bad. Sugar—The same quantity was planted as last year, and is in a fair condition. Corn—A quarter more was planted, and the quality is good. Potatoes—The yield is a quarter more than the average.

Lake City, Fla.—Cotton—There was more planted, but it will fall short of last year; the rain and worm has done much damage. Corn—The yield is about two-fifths more, and of better quality. Potatoes—Same as last year. Sugar—Usual crop; quality good.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Cotton—A quarter less was planted, and the yield will be a third less. Sugar—About a fifth more. Corn—Quarter less than the average. Cotton—The rains and caterpillar are damaging the cotton throughout this country.

Eufaula, Ala.—Cotton—A sixth less was planted, but the prospects are good. Corn—Equal to last year; quality middling. Sugar—The average crop was planted, and the prospect is fine. Potatoes—A good yield.

Albany, Ga.—Cotton—Quarter less yield. Caterpillars and worm are destroying it. Corn—More was planted, but the yield is less and of middling quality.

Americus, Ga.—Cotton—Quarter less planted, with a bad prospect. Wheat—A quarter more was planted, but the yield will be small, but of good quality. Corn—A half more was planted, but the quality will be poor. Oats—About the average. Potatoes—A good yield. Hay, Barley and Apples—Poor crops.

Thomasville, Ga.—Cotton—Less was planted, and the prospect is bad on account of the heavy rains and the caterpillar. Corn—Third more than last year. Potatoes and Oats—Good crops. Sugar and Syrup—Same as last year. Fruit—Total failure.

Macon, Ga.—Cotton—A quarter less yield. Corn—More was planted but was injured by the drought.

Milledgeville, Ga.—Cotton—A third less was planted, and the yield will be a quarter short. Wheat—A third less but of fair quality. Corn—A quarter less and of middling quality. Oats—Equal to last year.

Wennsboro, S. C.—Cotton—A third less, but good prospects. Wheat—There will be but half a crop. Corn—Third more planted and fine prospects. Oats—Not as good as last year.

Chester, S. C.—Cotton—The prospects are good for a yield of an eighth more than last season. Corn—A quarter better than last year. Wheat—A half less, and of inferior quality.

Pocotaligo, S. C.—Rice—A double area was planted, and the yield will be a third more to the acre. Corn—A double area was planted, and the yield is a half more. Cotton—About one-third of the cotton land was planted this year, and about two-thirds of a crop are expected.

Sumter, S. C.—Cotton—Two-thirds less was planted, and a quarter more yield is bad. Corn—Half more was planted, and there is a half more yield. Potatoes—Good prospects.

Columbia, S. C.—Corn—The yield is two-thirds more. Cotton—More was planted, but the yield is the same as last year, the caterpillar doing much damage. Rice—It is greater by a half. Oats—An average crop. Potatoes—They exceed the yield of many years.

Florence, S. C.—Wheat—A quarter more was planted, and the quality is fair. Corn—Two-fifths more planted; quality fair. Cotton—Fifth less was planted; prospects fair. Potatoes—Eighth more, with good prospects.

Charleston, S. C.—Corn—Flourishing; is double last year. Wheat—The crop turned out indifferent. Cotton—A quarter less was planted, but improved cultivation and organization make the yield fully as much as last year, though the caterpillar is destroying the Sea Islands. Accounts are gloomy all along the coast. Rice—Promises the largest crop since the war. There is more area, and it looks about the same as last year.

Branchville, S. C.—Cotton—There was an eighth less planted, but the yield is of better quality. Wheat—The yield is the same as last year. Corn—The yield is double, and quality better. Oats—The same as last year. Barley—The same as last year. Rice—The supply is double. Potatoes—The yield is about one-eighth more.

Southern Georgia and North Florida have suffered from heavy rains; South Carolina and Northern Georgia have had warm weather and about the average of rains.

WEST TENNESSEE AND CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

The following statement is an estimate of the crops, &c., as near as can be given, in the section of the country extending from Bowling Green, Ky., *via* Memphis to Grenada, Miss:

Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky.—In this section wheat is a little in excess of last year, and the quality is much better. Corn—Fine prospect; yield largely in excess of last year. Oats and Hay—Quality very fine; the yield will only supply the local demand. Barley and Rye—Quantities small. Potatoes—In excess of any previous year. Apples and Peaches—Half crop only. Hogs and Beef Cattle—Less than usual. Weather—Hot and dry until July; since then rain has been abundant and weather pleasant, healthy and prosperous.

Russellville, Logan County, Ky.—The country around and stretching along the Red River Valley, the growing crops are extraordinarily fine. Wheat—Not the average yield, but of superior quality. Corn—More abundant than usual. Oats—Average crop. Hay—Abundant; large yield. Tobacco—Better than last year. Potatoes—Heavy crop, and of excellent quality. Apples—Abundant. Peaches—Scarce. The crops generally are much better than in 1867. During July the weather was warm, but is now much milder. The season is good.

Clarksville, Montgomery County, Ky.—In this and adjoining counties Wheat is fully fifteen per cent. more than the average. Rye, Barley, Hay, Cotton and Potatoes—Average for home consumption. Tobacco—Equal to last year. Fruits—Medium quantity and quality. Wheat—Fully fifteen per cent. more than last year, and is of very fine quality. Corn—This promises twenty-five per cent. in advance of last year's crop. Oats—Very fine crop, and more than the average quantity. Weather—Since June 1 it has been warm, with but little rain. Since the middle of July it has been the warmest ever known.

Hopkinsville, Christian County, Ky.—The prospect for crops is much better than last year. Corn—Twenty-five per cent. better. Wheat—Fifty per cent. better. Hay, Oats, Potatoes and Tobacco—Twenty per cent. better. Fruits—Good average crops of all kinds. Weather—Warmer than last year; rains very partial; good rain in August.

Danville, Stewart County, Tenn.—Wheat—About the average crop. Corn, Oats, Potatoes—Fully twenty per cent. better than last year. Hay, Barley, Tobacco, Cotton—None raised. Apples and Peaches—Large crops. Weather—The past two months has been very dry and warm. During the last three weeks had plenty of rain.

Paris, Henry County, Tenn.—Wheat—Enough to supply home demand. Corn—Finest crop ever known; very large quantity planted. Barley and Oats—Slight crop; but little planted. Hay—Good crop. Fruits—Very poor. Cotton—About one-third less planted this year. Potatoes—Good; Irish and sweet fine. Cattle—No surplus. Hogs—Plenty; surplus. Weather—It has been extremely hot, but is pleasant at present; good season.

McKenzie, Carroll County, Tenn.—Crops promise very good. Wheat—The yield is light; about half of the average crop. Corn—This crop is the best grown for years. Oats, Hay and Potatoes—Light. Cotton—Promising a fair crop. Weather—It was dry and warm to the middle of July. There is now an abundance of rain.

Humboldt, Stewart County, Tenn.—Wheat indifferent; hardly half a crop. Corn, Oats, Hay, Clover—Better than last year. Potatoes—Heavy crop of both Irish and sweet. Cotton—About the average crop.

Brownsville, Hayward County, Tenn.—Corn—More than fifty per cent. was planted; the recent rains will make a fair average. Cotton—not so much planted; looks well; will be a large yield for the quantity. Wheat—Poor; less than last year. Oats—Good, but not extensive. Barley—But little planted. Vegetables—Heavy shipments of fruits and vegetables, North and West, have been made for the first time, of superior quality and flavor. Potatoes—Abundant and excellent. Weather—June and July warmest ever felt.

Memphis, Tenn.—The prospects of crops in the region embracing the southwest portion of Tennessee, North Mississippi, as far south as Grenada, and Arkansas, embracing the Arkansas River on the south and west and the State line on the north and east, are as follows: Cotton—One-tenth less planted this year; prospects are flattering for a good crop, much better than at the same time last year; the yield necessarily depends on the weather for the next three months, the attack of worms, &c. Wheat—One-eighth more was sown; the yield has been fair, enough for consumption of the country. Corn—Twenty per cent. more was planted; some injury was done by the dry weather in June and July, but the recent rains insures a crop more than sufficient for home consumption and one-third more than last year, and a continuation of rain may cause a production largely in excess. Fruit—The crops were very fine and large. Oats—The crop is fair; twenty-five per cent. better than last year. Barley—None raised. Vegetables—Unusually abundant and quality fine. Rye—But little planted or raised this year. Hay and Fodder—Abundant for home consumption, and one-third more than last year. Weather—Warm; rains general and plentiful for the past two or three weeks; a cessation is now gladly desired for the benefit of the cotton crop.

EAST VIRGINIA AND EAST AND CENTRAL NORTH CAROLINA.

Reports from all important points give the following facts relative to the crops:

Wheat—The yield will be one-quarter more this year than last, and quality good. The crop is a little damaged by the late rains, but not enough to diminish sensibly the yield. Corn—One-fourth more land was planted this year, and the crop will be fully one-third greater than last, and of good quality. Oats—The crop will average one-fourth more than last year, and the quality is good. Hay—In consequence of the wet weather the yield will be one-tenth less. Potatoes—About same as last year. Apples—Crop very poor; yield not half of last year's, the blossoms having been killed by heavy frosts. Cotton—One quarter less planted, but the plant is bolling finely, and the yield will be as large as last year. Weather—During the first twenty days of July it was dry, but there were rains on each of the remaining eleven days, which appear to have been general throughout the district.

NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST GEORGIA—EAST, CENTRAL AND SOUTH ALABAMA.

Cotton—Reports from all points in Alabama indicate that the land planted in cotton is one-tenth less than last year. With a long spell of dry and favorable weather, planters were able to put in their crops in excellent condition, and were well prepared to receive the rains. The drought had checked the growth, and the cotton plant was small but heavily laden with fruit. From the 15th of July to the 6th of August heavy and continuous rains fell. On the low lands there is great complaint, and the crops will amount to nothing. The worm has made its appearance in some places, but has done but little damage so far. It is thought the crop will be equal to last year's. Corn—About fifteen per cent. more land has been planted. Notwithstanding the long drought early in the season sufficient will be raised for home consumption.

Rome, Ga.—The crop reports compared with last year, indicate as follows; Wheat—The yield will be a fourth less, although a fourth more was planted. Cotton—The prospect is good; yield about the same as last year. Corn—Prospects fine; yield about a fourth more; a fourth more was planted. The recent rains had a splendid effect on it.

Atlanta, Ga.—Wheat—Crop one-eighth less; quality not so good; yield per acre not so large, but more ground was planted. Cotton—One-fourth less planted than last year; present prospect is fair, and if there is not too much rain the crop will equal last year's. Corn—The prospects are flattering for late corn; early was much injured by the drought. In Northwest Georgia the quantity will be one-third more than last year.

Columbus, Ga.—Cotton—The rains early in the season caused cotton plants to grow rapidly, and shed much of their fruit. About one-eighth less was planted this year, and the yield will be about the same as last year. Reports from many neighborhoods are not so good, while others are better. Wheat—Only a small quantity is raised for home consumption.

WEST KENTUCKY, NORTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST MISSISSIPPI.

Reports of the crops in this section indicate as follows, compared with last year:

Wheat—About one-eighth less than last year, and of inferior quality. Corn—One-fourth more; yield abundant and quality good. Oats—There is an average crop, and the quality is middling. Barley—None raised. Fruits—All kinds are abundant, and the quality good. Cotton—About one-eighth less was planted, and the prospect is good, although there is too much rain; the army and boll worm is appearing in some sections. Weather—The drought in June, and the heavy rains during the last twenty days have been very injurious. Potatoes—The yield is abundant, and the quality good. Sorghum—A double quantity was planted and promises good.

The East.

SOUTHERN TIER OF COUNTIES IN NEW-YORK.

Reports from the Southern tier of Counties in this State show the following condition of crops as compared with last year:

Wheat—The yield is one fourth more than last year's; quality good. Oats—The yield is one-fourth less than last year's; quality fair. Rye—The yield is the same as last year's; quality fair. Corn—The yield is one-eighth more than last year's; quality good. Potatoes—The yield is one-fourth less than last year's; quality poor. The dry weather of June and July has injured the crop. Hay—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's; quality fair. Hops—Double the number of acres have been planted. Fruit—The yield will be about one-half the usual crop. The continued rains of the past fifteen days interfere with the securing of crops, and will cause considerable loss.

LONG ISLAND.

Babylon.—The crops, as compared with last year, indicate as follows: Wheat—one-eighth less and quality poor. Rye—Same as last year, and quality fair. Oats—Same as last year, and quality good. Hay—One quarter more than last year and quality good. Potatoes—One-quarter more than last year and quality good. Apples—One-half less than last year.

Northport.—The wheat crop in this district is of fair quality, but the quality is not up to last year's. Corn is one-quarter more than last year, and the quality is good. Oats will equal the yield of last year, and are of good quality. Potatoes are one-half more than last year, and of good quality. Barley—Same as last year and quality fair. Rye—Same as last year, and quality fair. Hay—One-third more than last year and quality very good. Apples are poor, and Mangle Wurtzels are heavy. The general produce is equal to last.

The River Counties of New-York.—Reports from all the river counties in this State, south of Albany, give the following statement of the present crop prospects: Hay—The yield is one-third more than last year's; quality good. Rye, Wheat and Barley—The yield is the same as last year's. Corn—The yield will be one-tenth better than last year's. Oats—The yield is one-eighth more than last year's.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Past Parliamentary Session—The Queen's Speech—A Retrospect—Mr. Gladstone—The Prince of Wales—The Premier's Novels—Mr. Kinglake.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

A session which has disgusted every one, Whig or Tory, Radical or Conservative, has at last come to an end. The doors of the House of Commons are closed, and closed permanently upon many who have had the right of entrance during the expiring Parliament. New faces will meet the Speaker's eye when next he looks round an assembled House. The chief gladiators will be there, but those of less note will for the most part have disappeared. Many a man has paid a tremendous price for a seat which *might* have been good for seven years, and *ought* certainly to have lasted more than three, who has now to thank Mr. GLADSTONE's eagerness for power for the loss of coveted position. Their wreck will, however, be a matter of very little consequence to the nation. It will be very easy to find other men as good as they to take their places.

Parliament was dismissed with a "Queen's Speech," which for once is unexceptionable in its syntax. It is a very clever Speech—clever in its allusiveness, its reticence, and especially clever in its concluding sentence—which is, indeed, one of the most dexterous strokes it would be possible for a union of the literary and political genius to accomplish. There is the subtle hand of Mr. DISRAELI in every line of the following passage:

> "It is my intention to dissolve the present Parliament at the earliest day that will enable my people to reap the benefit of the extended system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for them. I look with entire confidence to their proving themselves worthy of the high privilege with which they have thus been invested; and I trust that under the blessing of Divine Providence, the expression of their opinion on those great questions of public policy which have occupied the attention of Parliament, and remain undecided, may tend to maintain unimpaired that civil and religious freedom which has been secured to all my subjects by the institutions and settlement of my realm."

The adroitness with which the Queen is thus made to *hint* that she is on the side of DISRAELI and the "angels" is sufficient to make this Speech memorable among compositions which are usually of the emptiest kind. The meaning of the passage clearly is, "I trust that the people will remember that they have enjoyed civil and religious freedom under the institutions and settlement of my realm, and that they will maintain those institutions unimpaired. They will not be unimpaired if Mr. GLADSTONE's policy is allowed to prevail." But to have said that in so many words would have raised a storm, would have immensely strengthened the Radicals, and proportionately injured the progress of the Conservative cause. Therefore Mr. DISRAELI "dissembles," as they say in melodramas, and dissembles so skillfully that even the Radical *Daily Telegraph* calls the Speech "as striking a State paper as the public have seen for years."

A RETROSPECT—MR. GLADSTONE.

The session is over, and now how do the leaders of parties like the retrospect of it? It is plain enough that the Liberals are less satisfied with it than the Tories. Mr. GLADSTONE carried everything with a rush in the Spring, but people have had time since to survey the ground over which he hurried them, and they see some ugly pits in it which they never noticed before. The *Times* has a favorite writer for "serious" questions, who is ordinarily very successful in saying absolutely nothing in words which *seem* to mean a great deal. The dish he places before a discerning public is always a *soufflé*—the fare is light, but monotonous. This political jester dances down a column or so in the gayest fashion, and then takes his departure with a grimace to the audience. But the other day a solemn fit seized the frolicsome instructor of the public mind. In the midst of his light-hearted observations it occurred to him to think that there might be a possibility of going too far with the present "enlightened" movements. So he said: "The ground itself we were yesterday standing upon has now broken up, and we are drifting on our separate icefloes down the stream we know not whither. * * * Thus far it is the Constitution that we are reforming, but will the Constitution yield matter enough for reforms when reforms become the fashionable amusements of the age?" *If not*, woe to the class which the *Times* represents, and with which all its dearest interests are identified. It will only be fitting that those who took what they believed to be the *popular* view of great questions, from fear of losing ground with the public, shall suffer for their want of truth and courage.

These comic writers are always dangerous men to intrust with serious subjects, and the *Times* alone has fallen into the error of betraying any inward signs of fear or doubt. The other journals on the same side come forward with smiles and cheerful words, and declare that everything has gone exactly as they wished—nothing could be more agreeable to them. The *Spectator*—not that I would for a moment compare that with the *Times*, for the *Spectator* is in earnest, believes every word it says, and holds its opinions stoutly, no matter whether Radicals or Conservatives, or both together, disagree with them—the *Spectator*, I say, is perfectly satisfied with the results of the session so far as the Liberal leader is concerned. It is obliged to admit that in lending at least a tacit encouragement to much factious opposition during the session, Mr. GLADSTONE exposed himself to the charge of captiousness, and that in the "affair" with Mr. REARDON, and the other affair with Mr. FINLEN—the most disgraceful "affair" of the present age—the future Premier displayed "want of knowledge of the world in the *small* sense." How ingenious a touch of party journalism is that qualification, "the *small* sense." Most persons have come to the conclusion that in receiving a low and discreditable adventurer, who had notoriously committed a breach of the public peace last year, Mr. GLADSTONE showed something far worse than want of knowledge of the world, small or great. But a friend is not worth much if he will not stick to one all the closer when the rest of mankind turn away their faces. The *Spectator* has a real reverence for Mr. GLADSTONE, and it will not allow him to be spoken ill of. Suppose the people confirm this judgment at the approaching elections, and give a large majority for Mr. GLADSTONE, will that show that the *Spectator's* notions of his character are right? No; it will only show that Mr. GLADSTONE's friends have succeeded in imposing upon the public an ideal view of a "great statesman," and in misleading them with regard to his true qualities and disposition. It is very possible for the united Liberal Press of this country to write a man up or down for many years together, but in the end people will find out the truth for themselves. Have they not found out the truth about Lord RUSSELL? That "veteran" does not probably influence the minds of a dozen men in the country, in anything he may say or write. The people are beginning to get at Mr. GLADSTONE in the same manner. His friends deprecate attacks upon him. "Take care," they cry, "don't go near him—mind his conscience, whatever you do. If you want to criticise anybody, for mercy's sake criticise that Mr. DISRAELI—he has no conscience. It is fair to attack any public man, except Mr. GLADSTONE. If you attack him it is almost a 'national calamity.'" This is little more than a paraphrase of many a plea which is put forward on behalf of Mr. GLADSTONE. It may succeed partially in the inner circle of politicians, but the nation owe no respect to it. They judge of a man by their own standard, and they mete out reward or condemnation on different principles from those which guide prejudiced public writers.

As to Mr. GLADSTONE having "subdued his temper," the apology is known to be absurd. Mr. GLADSTONE *prides* himself upon his temper. I think he looks upon it as a part of his wondrous conscience. I heard an anecdote the other day, from one who was in the best position to know all the circumstances referred to, which helps to throw a light on Mr. GLADSTONE's disposition. He had given great offence—unjustifiable offence, as many of his own political associates thought—to one of his foremost supporters in the House. An estrangement grew up between them, and the friends on both sides were anxious to prevent it going any further. Mr. GLADSTONE was admitted to be the offender, but to ask him to make any kind of reparation would have been waste of time. What a friend *did* venture to say to him was this: "So-and-So is grievously hurt at your treatment, but if you could just say a civil word to him when you meet him in the lobby, or nod to him as you pass down the House, he would think no more of his offence." "I cannot do it," replied Mr. GLADSTONE; "it is not in my nature. You must take me as I am, or leave me"—a favorite phrase of Mr. GLADSTONE's. Ah! how many would be glad to leave him if they could or dared. But there is no other Liberal leader, and the party have to take him."

If my comments have run upon Mr. GLADSTONE at some length, you must remember that his name is the watchword with which one great party are going before the country. The elections will turn in a great measure upon the influence of his repute with the people. How will the contest end? We are as much in the dark as ever. I only know that Liberal leaders themselves are getting more and more doubtful and uneasy as the time of trial approaches. Suppose, they say, the people really do care very much in their hearts for their Protestant State Church, and are not willing to see either the Roman Catholics or the Protestants aided by Mr. GLADSTONE in their efforts to undermine it! Then we have made a mistake after all. But no one can possibly judge how this will be until the pulse of the constituencies is felt.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Among the other projects for next session, rumor has mentioned one which most certainly will create a "breeze." It is said to be the intention of the Government to ask Parliament for an increase of £25,000 a year to the Prince of Wales' income. It may be remembered that when the Prince went to Ireland this year the *Times*, in a friendly way, seized the opportunity of putting out a "feeler" on this very subject, but it took it in again with remarkable dispatch. We live in an age when proposals of this kind are certain to be very coldly received. There can be no doubt that the general sense of the nation is that enough is being done for the Royal family, especially as the Queen is known to be immensely rich, and to have hoarded a great deal of money. The Prince of Wales, on the other hand, is relatively poor—poorer, that is, than his personal friends and companions, and much extra expense has been thrown upon him by the duties he has had to perform for his Royal mother. Suppose, then, that the Queen gave him help from her private purse? That is the solution of the Prince's difficulties which will recommend itself most strongly to the public. There are yet some of the Prince's brothers and sisters for the nation to provide for, and the Prince's own children will require suitable provision by and bye. The charge on the civil list for the reigning family will be almost imprudently large before many years are over. It is to be hoped, then, that the application referred to will not be made. The Prince had better run into debt than expose himself to the very disagreeable comments which such a proposal would unquestionably provoke.

MR. DISRAELI'S NOVELS.

Mr. BERNARD CRACROFT, a hater of DISRAELI and a worshiper of GLADSTONE, *but—therefore*, as some would say—an exceedingly keen critic, has just published an essay in the *Fortnightly Review* on DISRAELI's novels. It is not quite so full of point as most of the papers which appear under Mr. CRACROFT's name, but there is an anecdote in it which is interesting, and as I judge from "internal evidence" that it has never been published before, I take the liberty of extracting it:

> "Still it would be unfair to deny Mr. DISRAELI's sympathy with his young heroes. It must be confessed that whether, as some think, he be a great man, or, as others think, only a very clever man, he has one undeniable characteristic of magnanimity; if he attacks and defies the strong and great, he is kind and considerate to the young—gentle and chivalrous toward youth and beauty. And this is no histrionic assumption on his part. It peeps out in small things, and in spite of him. It was my lot, many years ago, to be present at a small scene, which, as it places this feeling of Mr. DISRAELI's in an amiable light, may be described without impropriety. It was after a dinner party. The hostess was sitting chatting with Mr. DISRAELI, and by her side stood a boy of about eleven years of age, her son. Near the trio sat the boy's tutor. The conversation turned somehow upon HOMER, and, some allusion having been made to his blindness, the boy inquired who was meant. Upon this the tutor, apparently taken by surprise at his pupil's ignorance, asked with a certain lofty reproach, "What! don't you remember the blind old man?" The boy, confused in the presence of his mother, a formidable critic, and of the great man, her still more formidable guest, stammered a negative, and, on being told what he ought to have known, modestly apologised for being ignorant that HOMER was blind. The incident would have been forgotten but for the sudden revelation of Mr. DISRAELI's feeling and countenance. He was sitting, as is his wont, with vailed expression and impenetrable mask; but when the tutor, to the public confusion of his defenceless pupil, asked the unlucky question, Mr. DISRAELI gave him one rapid look, his eye shot out a sudden ray, a gleam of quick intelligence passed over the mask. All was gone in the tick of a second, but not the meaning of the look. It meant, as plainly as words could have put it, "What! air your little learning, and distress a poor young boy publicly before his mother's guests! Pedant!"

MR. KINGLAKE.

The *Times* has begun to answer Mr. KINGLAKE. Perhaps people generally would be of opinion that Mr. KINGLAKE's envenomed attacks are a sufficient answer to themselves. The third and fourth volumes have not found a tenth part of his old readers. He has wearied out his audience, and unless he brings his book to a hasty end, he may find the concluding volumes—if ever they are written—left unsold upon his hands.

EUROPEAN SUMMARY.

The Servian Executions—The Arman-Erlanger Suit—French Amenities of Literature—Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 31, 1868.

There is a disposition to impute a political motive to Queen VICTORIA's flying visit to Paris, which it is now said is to be delayed for a few days to suit the Emperor, who will return from Plombieres on the 10th to meet her, but I cannot see any grounds for it. There is no question pending just now which could possibly be affected or solved by the interview. The idea started by a Belgian journal of its being intended to hold a Congress of European Powers, presided over by Her Majesty, is simply ridiculous. Europe is not as yet prepared to accept petticoat government, and besides, the Emperor has a direct interest in not seeking to anticipate events. It is all but settled that we are to have war in the Spring. The project of a general disarmament is a mere utopia, and nothing but a conflict can put an end to a state of things which is worse than war, for it entails general ruin without a prospect of benefit to any one.

THE POLITICAL EXECUTIONS IN SERVIA.

I understand that Prince ALEXANDER KARAGEORGEWITCH is preparing an elaborate defence of himself against the imputation involved in the sentence passed upon him, by default, by the tribunal at Belgrade. The fact that instead of the death penalty which has been inflicted on so many others, he has had pronounced against him only an imprisonment of twenty years, is in itself sufficient to show that the public prosecutor was unable to bring home to him any complicity with the assassination of Prince MICHEL. That he was even privy to the conspiracy to bring about a revolution does not follow from the modified sentence of the Court. The Prince refused to recognize its competency to try him, which he was perfectly justified in doing as a political exile and a dethroned ruler. Had he submitted himself to its jurisdiction, he would have forfeited claims which he holds in reserve, and moreover could not have expected a fair trial. The execution of so many persons whose connection with the plot was marked with different degrees of culpability, shows that had the Prince been chivalrous enough to trust to the integrity and impartiality of his judges, he would have made a fatal mistake. As he has had the prudence to avoid it, it now behoves him, for the sake of his character and high position, to prove to the world that he gave no encouragement to the atrocious crime with which he is charged. This, it is gratifying to learn, he is about to do; and in the numerous political changes to which countries like Servia are subject, it certainly will not injure his prospects to have been unjustly accused and to have triumphantly vindicated himself.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It has been decided that the Prince Imperial is to have the palace of the Elysee Bourbon as his residence. His household is to be transferred there as soon as the Court returns definitely to Paris.

GRAND REVIEW.

There is to be a grand review of the troops and of the Guard Nationale in the plains of Longchamps on the 14th. The Emperor will again visit the camp at Chalons toward the end of August. His health is said to be greatly improved by his visit to Plombieres.

THE ARMAN-ERLANGER SUIT.

The suit brought before the civil tribunal of the Seine by the United States against MM. ERLANGER, ARMAN and the Ocean Company, for the recovery of a sum of 2,880,000 francs, which the defendants had received from the Confederate States for the construction of privateers, and which the plaintiffs claimed as belonging to them, was brought to a close on Wednesday last. The Court ruled out a good deal of the documentary evidence submitted by the plaintiffs, on the ground that it had been fraudulently obtained through the treachery of a subordinate, and decided, with the conclusions of the Advocate-General, that as the money claimed had been raised by loans effected in Europe, and had not been derived from American sources, no right to it had been established by the United States, and that, accordingly, judgment should be given for the defendants. It rejected ARMAN's claim for damages, but condemned the United States and President JOHNSON, as their Executive, to the payment of the costs.

The result of the suit is just what was to be anticipated. There was, in reality, no *locus standi* for the plaintiffs in the French Courts, and our Government was very ill-advised to bring the action at all. A defeat is bad enough, but to have our case coupled with the declaration that our agents resorted to fraudulent means to establish it, is worse than the issue of the trial itself.

Were the history of our proceedings in connection with the ferreting out and prosecution of cases of this kind during the war, to be written, it would exhibit as large amount of bungling and incapacity as was ever displayed by a Government through its subordinates. Men were sent over here as agents and detectives, who either sold themselves or were themselves sold by their cleverer associates. It will scarcely be believed, but the fact can be established, that a large portion of the money forwarded by the State Department to these men, found its way into the pockets of some of the most notorious of the secessionists resident in London and Paris. Under the pretence of giving information as to the whereabouts of Confederate vessels, these traitors played upon the hopes and inexperience of our agents, generally young men, and obtained from them in advance almost any sums they chose to ask for. In this way the money of the Government went to support the neediest and most blatant of the exiled rebels, who amused themselves in their carousings with the ease with which they duped the simpletons sent over to watch their proceedings. I know one of these men, whose very name and character should have made our agents shun him, and whose only means of livelihood for several years was the money thus obtained. Let me do him the justice to say that he never gave any value for it, and that he remained true to the cause for which he was expatriated. I may refer to this subject again. I have been promised some documents which will throw full light upon it, and until then I do not care to point more specifically to the individuals who were concerned in these transactions.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

MM. DE STAMIR and ROCHETTE, editor and printer of the *Inflexible*, and MM. C. M. DE BUSSY and ROCHETTE, editor and printer of the pamphlet entitled *Les Impurs de Figaro*, have just been sentenced by the Tribunal Correctionel to one franc fine and one franc damage each for libels on M. ALBERT WOLFF, one of the editors of the *Figaro*. Considering the atrocious character of the imputations contained in the articles impugned, the punishment is certainly of the lightest kind. If this is all the protection which *la vie prince* is to get under the new press law, it will operate, I fear, rather as a premium than as a discouragement to this class of literary offences. As M. WOLFF's pen is not usually dipped in honey, he will, however, be able to compensate himself for what he may consider deficient in his vindication by the court.

MUSICAL GOSSIP.

You will receive at the same time that this reaches you, a full description of ADELINA PATTI's wedding. It will not, therefore, be necessary for me to send you the particulars. I have, however, a few details to add to them, which will be interesting in an artistic sense.

The new married couple arrived in Paris last evening, and after a day or two's sojourn here they will leave for a short continental tour, bringing up at Hamburg, where the bride has professional engagements to fulfill. She returns to the Italiens in September, and, after a brief season there, proceeds to St. Petersburg, where a brilliant reception is anticipated for her, both social and professional, her newly acquired title of *Marquise* giving her this additional claim to the favor of the Russian nobility. Although no contract has yet been signed to that effect, it is probable that she will be accompanied to the Russian capital by MAURICE STRAKOSCH, to whose skilful management she owes so large a share of her professional success. She has been so accustomed to rely upon his judgment in all things, that she expresses herself unwilling to face an audience so entirely new and formidable to her, without his support. STRAKOSCH, of course, has no objection to profit by this opportunity of adding to the already handsome fortune which he has acquired by their joint efforts. The St. Petersburg engagement will be the most profitable one they have ever fulfilled, and, in the shape of presents alone, it is probable that Mme. DE CAUX will double the amount stipulated for in her contract.

Mme. AMALIA PATTI STRAKOSCH has arrived in Paris with her family, and has taken possession of the elegant apartment in the Boulevard Haussmann, leased for her by her husband. The last occupant was a Russian, who laid out a large sum in embellishing and furnishing it, and as everything remains just as he left it, Mme. STRAKOSCH now finds herself at the head of a princely establishment. Certainly, no one who is acquainted with the amiable qualities and exemplary conduct of this estimable artist will envy her her good fortune.

MAX STRAKOSCH is also here, and is busy making engagements for an opera troupe for the United States. I told you in my last that MARETZEK was in negotiation with several artists for the formation of a company, and that the money stipulated to be advanced to them was to arrive by the beginning of August. I trust he will be able to carry out his promises, for with the arrangements he has in view, I am satisfied he would have a fair prospect of retrieving his last year's losses.

Mme. JENNY VAN ZANDT (Signora VANZINI) arrived in Paris a few days ago. It is rumored that M. BAGIER has made her an offer for the approaching season, but that it is not sufficiently advantageous to induce her to decline other proposals which she has received from Milan.

Fires in the Woods on the Lake Shore Railroad.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 10.

On Saturday a terrible fire was raging in the woods for many miles on the south side of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, between Eighteen-mile Creek and Silver Creek. In several places it had crept up to the track, burning the fences and endangering the road-bed. The trains passed at least ten miles of fire, which had made more than three miles of progress during Saturday. In two portions of the track, near Farnham Station, the trains ran through the fire, the heat being quite sensibly felt by the passengers, and the cars filled with cinders and ashes. At night the scene was terribly grand. Tall trees were burning, making magnificent volumes of flame, visible, for a great distance. The destruction must have been considerable. Very little rain has fallen for months in that part of the country, and everything was as dry as tinder. In many places the soil was burning like peat beds on fire. The farmers were out fighting the fire, and the railroad people had enough to do to save their wood piles, fences and track.

Fortunately, at about midnight of Saturday, rain fell very heavily over the whole district in which the fires were raging, or it is impossible to say where the mischief would have stopped. This morning the evidence was plain that there had been a copious wetting down where the fires had been raging, and it looked as though the watery element had got the best of it. Still there was much threatening smoke, and it would not surprise us to learn that the miles of smouldering fire had broken out again.

LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

Many Men of Many Minds, Many Birds of Different Kinds—Hotel Life by the Sea-Side—Living and Trying to Live—In the Surf and on the Piazza—The Ball at the Stetson House.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STETSON HOUSE, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

The agreeable change in temperature which followed the storm of Saturday, and the promise given by an unclouded sky that nature had had her little cry out, brought down another sanguine thousand or two to the Branch. Long before this, however, the place was pronounced by everybody, but the hotel keepers—full. After the arrival of the morning train on Monday and the distribution of its contents, the popular opinion was that it was crammed full. In the evening when another boat-load of carpet-baggers and valisers, and elephantine trunkers had "come unto these yellow sands," it was pronounced with emphasis to be jammed full, and yesterday evening on the arrival of about a thousand more, nobody except the most fastidious would have hesitated to go further, and say that it was —— full—very full indeed. Even the suave proprietors of these timber palaces begin to see that there is a limit to the capacity of their hospitable halls, and while rubbing their hands together in an oily, good-natured, self-satisfied mood, as they bow politely to the new arrivals, are constrained to say, "Ah, yes, rather full, Sir, ra—ther full; but we'll do the best we can for you; would you like to camp out, or would you prefer a cot?" This suggestion to camp out is rather agreeable; one feels that he must surely have a military air about him to be spoken to in this way, and a few fall victims to their vanity, but the many say "cot," in the hope that this abbreviation of bedding may stand also for comfort. Yet it is no part of my purpose to discourage the other thousand or two who propose to join us between this and Saturday next; least of all the fair creatures whose dreams are full of the military hop to come off here on the evening of that day. The resources of a portmanteau are proverbial; there never was one so full that it wouldn't hold another shirt, nor has it ever been known, in the history of Long Branch, when the promise to pay $5 a day or thereabouts failed to secure accommodation of some sort for their owner, honest man, and his capacious pocket. And why not? Who can grumble at the acquisitiveness of the farmer who makes hay when the sun shines, or who shears his sheep when they can best spare their wool, and are just in the humor to be shorn? Who at the hotel-keeper who packs his portmanteau to suffocation, when we know that it takes all the wool that he can gather during his short season—from June until October—to make things snug for house and owner for the eight long months of sea-side solitude?

IN THE SURF.

Those who visit Long Branch for the first time, having crude ideas of fashionable watering-places, begotten in their minor experiences, will be disappointed. These good-natured, simple folk have made their minds up that everybody surely comes down here for the fun of it—for the health of it. Not so, by Jupiter! An hour here with their eyes open will disabuse them totally of such a vulgar, commonplace conception of the purpose of the place, as fashion makes or mars it. Probably a hundred in every thousand, (benighted souls!) *do* believe that they have some such mission, but to the big end of the thousand be assured the thought, if it occur at all, occurs but rarely. Hence when the tide is favorable and weather and all things, out of doors and carriages, propitious, and when you—supposing you to be one of those commonplace, one-idead sort of people—would expect to see the population tumble out upon the sands and into the sea like a school of porpoises, you would be wofully disappointed. A score or two from each hotel, perhaps, would number the entire turn-out at any given time. But such figures would never embrace the tenants of gay equipages, who loll in unruffled ease behind the beasts that snuff the breeze and paw the air, and who, were they not reined and bitted, would set a brave example on that glorious strand to the ornate Christians who sit in indolent elegance behind them.

Yet, after all, are there still enough of the bright-eyed who are not too tight-laced to laugh, or to romp even, and who are not too lazy to learn to swim; enough, too, of the bewhiskered and the sunburnt of the other sex, who are not too much in love with themselves and their turn-outs, who fling fashion to the dogs, and themselves into the surf at all fitting seasons; enough of these to give that joyous life to the place which (taking for granted that the accommodations for ablution in Eden were in keeping with the other conveniences) makes this, after all, the very paradise of bathers.

These are the early risers; up with the sun and down upon the beach while his rays yet fall mellow upon the sea; flinging their morning salutations at each other, and meaning all the words convey; popping into bathing-boxes and popping out again, so transmogrified that their mothers wouldn't know them except by that mole upon the elbow, or that strawberry mark under the arm; plunging into the glorious tumbling surf that rusheth up the strand to meet them, and singeth like the Psalmist, "The sea is His, He made it."

Now the strong-limbed battle with the inrolling breaker, or bend to the foaming crest that breaks upon and over him until he gets beyond the line where the waves begin to comb. Here, turning himself upon his back, his chin in air and his toes toward the invisible stars, he is "rocked," oh how gently, "in the cradle of the deep;" rocked and sung to, for there is rich music in the incessant play upon the beach of the waves that spurned him as they passed to woo their bride—the shore—

"To deck her tawny brow with shells,
Retire a space to gaze upon her,
Then rush again to kiss her."

The less expert and the timid content themselves in-shore. Here at intervals along the beach, with one end secured to an anchor some distance outside, and the other to a stake well up the strand, are long lines of rope, which give all the security required. Holding hard on by these, long rows of men, women and children, all got up in the most extraordinary fashion as to drapery and *coiffure*, leap and plunge and laugh and scream, as breaker after breaker pounces upon them and swallows them up, and rolls them over, playing strange pranks with their belongings and pickling all sorts of out-of-the-way places, where they are least expected. But this is fun! glorious fun, notwithstanding the abuse you get; the legs are knocked from under you by the under-tow; you are knocked on the head and upset again before you have well recovered your feet; your arms are wrenched till you almost let go, but you don't; there is not a muscle in you but has its share of motion; you scream, and shout and blow till your very lungs laugh. Yes, in the language of my youth, let me say, "it is jolly fine fun, you bet."

And these are those who, when they shake themselves free of their moisture, pop once more into the boxes and out again, go up to the stately world above with ruddy cheeks and keen appetites for breakfast; who have no more terror of hot rolls on the table than they had for the cold ones on the beach; who find fun in everything the live-long day, and *ennui* nowhere, and who, after much more tippling in the "briny," sleeps sound o' nights, and wake to thank their lucky star that shone above Long Branch and winked a welcome.

ON THE PIAZZA.

During the hot hours, before and after noon, the long piazzas are the favorite resorts at the hotels, the beach and the drives being for the time comparatively deserted. Here, the languid loll in luxurious ease, or stroll lazily along the interminable lengths of shadow. This too is the show-room for costume. Here the ladies can display their lengths of train with all the glory of the birds of Jove, and with as much security from vulgar tread as if they were stalking it at Olympus. And a regal show they make of it. The ball-room affords no such play ground for fine feathers as do these miles of broad piazza, made sacred by the omnipresence of lovely woman, so magnificently disguised. And now is the time of all times when those who love such exhibitions of tissued splendor can have all their yearnings for the beautiful in this way fully satisfied; for never since the primeval days of fig-leaves and of goat-skins has there been such latitude in the decoration of our "hearts' adored." In twenty minutes you may see the costumes of twenty centuries—woman as she is, representing what she was, what she ought to be and what she oughtn't, and in all and every fashion, bless her! how fearfully and wonderfully made! All this and the music that accompanies it is thoroughly enjoyable. To the mere spectator it is a panorama of the most perfect forms of all the Ages, and as varied in its coloring and grouping as the fantastic figures of a kaleidoscope; while to those who make part of the goodly show there are ample evidences, in wreathed smiles and in pleasant play of words, and in gallant speeches from the beaux, that it is enjoyed by these amazingly. In the evening the piazzas are much patronized, and indeed are then the most enjoyable of lounging places. The ball-rooms are tenanted after supper, and the windows are thrown open, thus affording the full enjoyment of the scene and of the music to those who promenade outside or who sit at ease to feast upon the picture. And thus the day closes.

THE BALL AT STETSON'S.

The ball last night at the Stetson House was a stately affair; indeed everything is stately at the Stetson, even the pillars that sentinel that long piazza are like pine trees. It has its full share at least of the patronage of the *élite*, who do the waters at Long Branch. Although the thunder-storm, which saluted us about sundown and bade us a very tearful good-bye, after a visit of an hour or so, must have prevented not a few of the timid, not guests of this house, coming to the ball, the large dining-room, which had been prepared for the occasion, had tenants enough by 10 o'clock for each others' comfort. The ball was a complimentary one, given by the proprietors to the guests, and given with the good taste and generous expenditure which characterizes them. To the music of a very excellent band, the dancing began about the hour I have named, and was kept up until morning, indeed, until the musicians cried quarter. It was a thoroughly joyous gathering, even with the stiff thread of stateliness woven in, and was immeasurably more enjoyable than the superheated, steaming affairs with which we are familiar in New-York. The toilets were all of them charming, many of them magnificent; but I would be sure to get mixed if I attempted detailed description of those beautiful elaborations. I can only sigh that Jennie June was not here to give me the nomenclature of these wonderful belongings. There were trains, of course, as much trouble to their wearers too as GEORGE FRANCIS to *his* present owners, and these of all the glorious hues that the clouds put on at sunset; but there was an agreeable scarcity of them, as of GEORGE FRANCIS, thank Heaven? The greater number of the ladies wore comparatively short dresses, this, I believe, being the *mode* just now; and a comfortable mode it is out doors and in, and no place more than in the ball-room. There was, of course, the glittering display of jewels and the barbarous one of powder. One young lady wore a beautiful, but strange head-dress; it reached far below her waist, although closely plaited; strange head-dress, indeed, in these days, when nature has such a fearful rival in the hairdresser—it was *her own hair*; never was queen so gloriously crowned.

Notwithstanding all efforts at disguise, it was a marvelous display of fair forms last night, and lovely faces; I had never been my lot before to see so many truly beautiful women in one evening, and if my old heart had not been withered with much experience of the evanescence of the beautiful, it would have been trussed by Cupid as with a multitude of skewers—this morning my goose would have been cooked.

For the benefit of those who can only afford the leisure to take a run down to Long Branch, spend a few hours and return, it may be well to say here that the steamers *Jesse Hoyt* and *Neversink* leave New-York, from Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-street, every day, Sundays excepted, at 9 A. M. Visitors will thus arrive here at 11:15 A. M., and returning at 3 P. M., will reach New-York by 5:15 P. M. Thus they will have four hours, nearly, at the Branch—ample time for a good walk along the beach and a dip into the briny, if, like Mrs. Gamp, "they feels so dispoged."

D. O'C. T.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

From Le Follet.

The question has been asked "Is it really true that robes a paniers are much worn in Paris?" This question may be answered either negatively or affirmatively, according to what is understood by the word "panniers." Every dress looped up behind and at the sides so as to puff the dress out is called a robe a paniers, and this style is very much adopted; but the veritable paniers, of which some models have been given, are by no means generally worn, and most probably will never be much in favor. One of the prettiest styles is that of the costume, either tunic or casaque, looped up at the sides by bows. It is the most simple method of forming paniers; but there are a variety of ways of arranging these skirts—by plaits at the sides and back if on a short skirt or tunic, or only at the sides for a casaque open in the front; upon these plaits a bow or rosette of the same material as the dress is placed, and a costume "Camargo" is thus formed.

Other dresses are looped up so as to puff out only across the back; this may be accomplished by means of buttons placed on the skirt. It is necessary to make these dresses rather full at the back, although quite flat in front, and put slightly full at the sides, the principal of the fullness being thrown to the back.

The forreaux robes cut on the bias at the back are no longer made; on the contrary, the back breadths are always gathered at the top, and not at all gored.

For the present style of dress very much of its gracefulness depends upon the under petticoat being well made; the back should be well starched, and the gathers so arranged as to sustain the dress elegantly. This arrangement, upon which depends the proper set, divides the camargo in two at the back, each piece being gathered horizontally on to a tape. It is certainly, as we before remarked, rather an art to wear these costumes well, and many ladies make themselves look extremely ridiculous by their exaggeration of the present fashion. The actual mode, adopted with taste and without exaggeration, is very pretty.

The trimmings most used upon costumes and thin toilettes are tulle and Spanish lace, straw passementerie, fringes with rich headings, or feather fringes; also shaded mother-of-pearl buttons—these latter only, of course, for morning dress.

As all the fashionable world is out of town at this season, our model list of dresses will be found particularly adapted for country or sea-side wear, for the promenade, or for the evening reunions at chateaux, and our subscribers will find quite as much care and taste are displayed in the making of these professedly toilettes de campagne as in those for Paris wear.

Walking dress, the underskirt of white and mauve striped taffetas, trimmed round with three plisses placed at equal distances. Casaque forming the body, and tunic of mauve taffetas. This is trimmed round with a chicoree of the same, forming the heading to a wide flounce of Spanish lace, which is looped up at the sides by three rosettes made of a chicoree. A still smaller ruche is placed round the throat and down the front of the body, also round the arm-holes, the wrists, and down the seam of the sleeve.

A costume of turquoise-blue taffetas, the underskirt trimmed with a flounce of guipure laid on flat; the upper skirt, also trimmed with guipure, is opened up the front and fastened together under a large bow of ribbon edged with narrow guipure. Mantelet "Bachlick," with hood, and long, square ends in front, trimmed with guipure to match the dress. Hat with brim turned up, with straps of guipure insertion, and trimmed with three turquoise-blue daisies.

Walking dress of taffetas, trimmed round the bottom with four bouillonnes, headed by a narrow plaited flounce. Pardessus of the same material, trimmed round with a bouillonne, with a double heading of a narrow flounce. This pardessus, very much gathered in at the waist, forms a body open heart-shaped; the tunic opened over a square narrow tablier, which is trimmed with a bouillonne and butterfly bows, and hangs down to meet the bouillons on the skirt. Tight sleeves; round ceinture; guimpe of plaited muslin.

Costume of white serge. Round skirt, trimmed at the bottom with a wide plisse dotted over with very small pink bows. Tunic looped up in double paniers, also dotted with larger bows, and trimmed with a flounce of the material, bound with a narrow pink ribbon. High body, ending behind in a basquine with a narrow flounce. A narrow flounce forms a square berthe on the body, and a large butterfly bow is placed at the back. Sleeves tight down to the elbow, and finished off with a wide frill edged with pink.

Promenade toilette, the under skirt of striped gray and white grenadine, trimmed round the bottom with three flounces of shot silk, grey and gold, covered with a vail of tulle. Pardessus of the shot silk, made low and square in front, nearly high at the back, but yet cut square, having a small, flat berthe covered with tulle. A small chemisette of white gauze appears just about two fingers' width above the top of the body, and is crossed in front. The tunic of this pardessus is arranged in paniers.

A Marie Antoinette costume of black and yellow striped taffetas. The skirt, forming large paniers, is trimmed with two yellow plisses, and is quite short. The body is low on the shoulders and open, heart-shaped in front, having under it a crossed fichu of tulle illusion. Wide sash, tied a little on one side of the front. Sleeves to the elbow, with trimmings of yellow satin.

Costume with double skirt, the under one cut in scallops and edged with a double ruching; the upper skirt looped up in paniers and fastened by large bows. High casaque, with white revers, trimmed round the bottom, the revers, arm-holes and wrists with fringe. Wide sash, tied behind.

Toilette of light lilac poult de soie. Trained skirt, trimmed with tulle bouillonnes. Tight body, with "Marie Antoinette" fichu of white tulle, fastened with a large rosette of lilac ribbon.

Dinner or evening dress of silver-gray taffetas, trimmed with a flounce and two bouillons of blue gauze, separated one from the other by narrow bands of blue satin. Tunique and corselet of blue gauze, with a white flounce of Bruges lace, headed by narrow bands of blue satin. The corselet cut square, and formed into a large plait behind, is trimmed with the same lace, forming a narrow berthe. Sash of wide gray ribbon, looping up the tunique on both sides into paniers.

Dinner dress. Under skirt of maize-colored taffetas, with two flounces set on in large flutes over the skirt, which is trained. Another skirt of maize-colored gauze, rather paler in shade than the taffetas, looped up on camargo, and trimmed with rich lace. Corselet of maize taffetas, with small square basques. High full body of gauze, with long sleeves, also trimmed with lace.

Light blue taffetas robe. A medium length skirt, not trained, with four or five narrow flounces edged with Valenciennes. Over this skirt a second of the same color shot with white, and made of gauze or silk grenadine, forming double paniers, also trimmed with Valenciennes.

Toilette of apple-green taffetas, covered with a black grenadine skirt, forming paniers, looped up with ribbon and trimmed with narrow black Cluny lace. Body of green taffetas. Mantille "Watteau." This novel style of mantle is composed of a square of black taffetas, entirely covered with jet embroidery. It is cut just like the upper part of a high body, reaching just to the middle of the back. At the edge of this is fastened a black lace scarf, put on in three large plaits at the back, with a jet fringe, and is draped at the sides, the two ends being fastened under the sash in front. This style of mantle may be made entirely of taffetas, or of thin material, such as white muslin or Chambery gauze.

Robe of blue taffetas, with high body and long sleeves, round the skirt a very wide flounce, scalloped, and with very little fullness. Upper skirt of white and blue striped gauze, trimmed round with blue and white fringe, and with a rouleau of blue taffetas up each seam looping it up. "Marie Antoinette" fichu of striped gauze.

Rose-colored taffetas dress, trimmed round the bottom of the skirt with a flounce edged on each side with a chicoree ruche. Tunic with an open body crossed and scolloped in front, and trimmed from the waist and round the bottom with a flounce which is gradually wider toward the back, so that it meets the flounce on the under skirt; under the body a fichu of muslin trimmed with narrow Valenciennes.

Ball dress of green taffetas shot with silver, trimmed round the bottom with a number of very narrow green and silver gauze flounces. Tunic of gauze, trimmed with a light bouillon, and having a corselet attached to it also finished off with a bouillon. The tunic is very full and gathered behind, but flat and much shorter in the front, being draped at each side.

As usual at this season of the year hats occupy almost exclusively the time and attention of our modistes, and at no time have they been more varied in shape or more elegant in style. They are trimmed very much with flowers and long vails of black or colored tulle; feathers are also worn, but velvet is less used than it has been. Some ladies are wearing, in the country, the black lace mantilla, or simply a colored gauze vail. This vail, which is rather more than a yard long, is gracefully folded round the head and throat, and sometimes is left hanging just to cover the face. If well arranged it is not at all unbecoming.

One round hat, with a dome crown, has the brim caught up with coques of ribbon, and is ornamented with a humming bird or the wing of a green and gold parroquet. Another is of black straw, dotted over with marigolds, and having a gold and purple butterfly placed near the front.

A very pretty pale gray hat is trimmed effectively with a bouquet of small dark roses and a wreath of corn flowers.

A small leghorn hat, with brim cut in a square at each side, and bound round with green velvet. Green velvet ends hanging behind, caught together with a bouquet of grass.

Small, nearly flat straw hat, with a diadem on which is placed small black lace; a raven's wing for the feather.

Straw hat looped up at the side with black velvet, and trimmed with a bouquet of ripe corn.

Bonnet of white crape bouillonne, trimmed with a wreath of violets and pink bell flowers fastening a vail of Spanish lace, which is crossed over the chest and tied a la "Marie Antoinette."

Bonnet of white tulle bouillonne, with a wreath of wild roses and fern leaves; the fern leaves also forming brides, and being fastened together with small bouquet of wild roses, and a few very light leaves hanging over the chignon.

SALT WATER DAY.—In the counties bordering on Amboy Bay, it has long been a custom for farmers and others, after harvest, to devote a day to sea-bathing, and this day has been long known through Middlesex and a part of Monmouth and Mercer as "Salt Water Day." The first and second Saturdays are the days selected, but this year, as the month came in on Saturday, the second and third Saturdays are the days. Last Saturday—the 8th—a large number of people enjoyed the pleasures of the "Salt Water Day," and next Saturday there will be another equally happy and joyous party. The following—the fourth Saturday—the Colored Americans of African descent, have the day to themselves, by virtue of a custom of long standing, and we do not doubt that their enjoyment will be quite as hearty as that of their employers of lighter complexion.—*Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, Aug. 11.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

Latest Information on the Subject—Condition of Affairs at Communipaw—No Diseased Meat in the Market.

There are no new developments of the cattle disease. Yesterday a committee from the Metropolitan Board of Health went to the Communipaw Cattle yards, and made a thorough examination of the premises, and found all things improving. The few remaining Texan bullocks that were affected with the disease, were slaughtered yesterday, and their entire carcasses were cast into the rendering tanks. A few of the diseased animals are detained in Quarantine, by the Board of Health, for the purpose of making further and more satisfactory observations, if possible, as to the nature and progress of the disease.

There have been no arrivals of cattle since Tuesday morning, and those arriving at that time were in sound condition. Telegrams have been forwarded to the stations along the line of the roads bringing cattle to this city, and no more droves are expected to arrive until Friday morning.

The President of the Board of Health telegraphed to Gov. FENTON, asking that cattle trains be officially inspected at Salamanca, Elmira, Buffalo, and Albany.

The Governor replied yesterday, as follows:

I have adopted measures in accordance with your views.

R. E. FENTON.

The New-Jersey authorities have taken important action in the matter. Gov. WARD wrote to Gen. HALSTED, President of the New-Jersey Agricultural Society, calling his attention to the presence of the diseased cattle in the State, and asking him to take action under the law giving certain powers to the Society in such emergencies, and suggesting cooperation with township authorities in order to secure to the people of the State the full benefit of our sanitary laws. In pursuance of the above, the following notice has been issued:

To all whom it may concern:

From and after this date, all cattle from the States of Illinois, Missouri and Texas, and all diseased cattle from any other States, are strictly forbidden to be brought into this State until this order is revoked, as authorized by law.

By order of N. N. HALSTED,
President New-Jersey State Agricultural Society.
WILLIAM M. FORCE.
NEWARK, Aug. 12, 1868.

The Board of Health officers, with the consent of the New-Jersey authorities, have selected a new quarantine ground for the sickly and infected cattle, the situation of which they declined to state for prudential reasons. The infected cattle have been removed to the new yards, where the medical officers of the Board of Health will continue their scientific examinations.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, affirms that the public need have no fear of purchasing beef in this market now, as the prompt measures of the Board of Health have prevented the sale of any tainted cattle since Saturday last.

THE EFFECT ON THE RETAIL MEAT AND FISH MARKETS.

According to the statements made by retail dealers of meat at Washington and Fulton Markets, there has been no perceptible decrease in their business since the reports concerning infected cattle being in our midst were made current. On the contrary, several of the heaviest dealers aver that their business has been unusually good during the past week or ten days. They express not the slightest fear that people will abstain from giving orders for meat in consequence of any panic that may be created from published accounts of diseased beeves. As the demand for meat has not been lessened, neither have the prices for the same been lowered. Of course dealers exercise at this time more than ordinary caution in selecting their stock, and, such being the case, the public maintain confidence in parties from whom they purchase. It is said by those who are old in the business of butchering, that more or less diseased cattle are brought into the yards every season. This circumstance, however, affects neither the demand for meat nor the price of it. It is claimed that care is taken to exclude from the markets all infected meat. The butchers and dealers have their reputation at stake, and do not, if their statements may be credited, wish to endanger any portion of the patronage extended to them by selling meat which would not pass inspection.

Not a few persons have supposed that inasmuch as the meat market was liable to be adversely affected on account of the various reports, the fish dealers would receive an unusually large number of orders. The fish dealers, however, declare that the state of their business remains the same. There is always a fluctuation of prices according as the market is depleted or full, and the present rates are not dependent in the least upon anything which has transpired in the business of their neighbors, the butchers.

Among those best informed, the impression prevails that the cattle disease in this vicinity will be of short duration. The prompt and energetic measures taken by the authorities to prevent infected beeves from reaching this market, inspires the hope that all fears relating to this subject, whether well founded or otherwise, may be speedily dispelled.

Alleged Fraudulent Practices—Desperate Attempt of a Prisoner to Escape.

Some time since, MOSES E. LUDINGTON, a person of genteel appearance and plausible address, visited several of our large mercantile houses, and succeeded in obtaining goods to the amount of $70,000, which were duly shipped to Chicago by his order. Among LUDINGTON's creditors was the firm of HULL, INGELSON & CO., No. 52 Walker-street, from whom he obtained merchandise valued at about $6,000. From prudential motives this firm kept watch of LUDINGTON, and soon found that he was engaged in somewhat erratic operations. The goods were duly taken in the front door of his Chicago store, but it was reported that they were regularly taken out at night by a rear door, and being carted to an auction house, were sold at a ruinous sacrifice. Not relishing these operations, nor considering them *bona fide* business transactions, HULL, INGELSON & CO. made a formal complaint of fraudulent practices, upon which Gov. FENTON issued a requisition upon Gov. OGLESBY of Illinois, for the arrest of LUDINGTON. This document was intrusted to Detective BARKER of the Fifteenth Precinct, who repaired to Chicago, and after a somewhat protracted search, found LUDINGTON and arrested him. The prisoner claimed at the time of his capture to be in the custody of the United States Marshal under the Bankruptcy act, but Detective BARKER found him at large and in no wise near any United States official. LUDINGTON, it further appeared, claimed to have had no intention of defrauding his New-York creditors, the settlement of whose accounts, it was alleged, had been delayed by an unfortunate propensity upon the part of LUDINGTON for the peculiarly Western amusement of poker, in which little game, played with familiar friends at the Sherman House, and in his own store, he had temporarily engulfed his assets.

Leaving these questions open for the consideration of the New-York Courts, Detective BARKER started homeward with his prisoner. When near Toledo, Ohio, and the train at the time running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, the prisoner desired to enter the private room of the car, and was permitted to do so, but the officer stationed himself on the platform of the car, where he was in position to frustrate any attempt at escape. The precaution was not unnecessary, for in a moment BARKER saw LUDINGTON's body emerging from the car-window, and the prisoner was evidently intending to jump from the train as a desperate means of ridding himself of the meshes of the law. Detective BARKER promptly leveled his pistol at his prisoner's head and but a few feet from it, and called to him to go back, or a bullet would find its way through his head. LUDINGTON heard the warning above the din of the rushing train, and instantly desisted from further effort to execute his purpose. He was then handcuffed to prevent a repetition of his feat, and yesterday afternoon Detective BARKER reached the City with his prisoner, and locked him up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house. This morning he will be taken before District-Attorney HALL.

THE TURF.

The Second Day's Races at Waverley Fair Grounds.

Yesterday was the second day of the races at Waverley Fair Grounds. The bright and pleasant weather brought out a rather more numerous attendance than on the first day, yet the numbers on the ground were comparatively small. The track is a good one, and its situation as pleasant as can possibly be desired, but unless the New-Jersey Railroad Company can be induced to run trains to and from the Waverley Station with some degree of regularity, it is useless to hope that the track will be patronized to any extent. A walk from Waverley to Newark, after the races are over, amid darkness and musquitoes, is not a desirable winding up of the day, and yet those who attend the races are likely to find their legs the only means of reaching Newark, if they remain to see the termination of the sport. It would be well also for the judges to enforce the rules more vigorously, and not permit two or three drivers to keep the spectators waiting for over an hour, by making a series of false starts, for the sole purpose of tiring out their adversaries, as was the case on both the first and second days.

Yesterday the sport commenced at quite an early hour with the undecided races of Tuesday. After running a number of heats, *Lady Hamilton* gained a heat and the race, she having won two heats on Tuesday.

The second of Tuesday's races was then continued. The first heat was won by *Bay Mare* after a hard pull. In the second heat *Careless* went off with the lead, but was quickly collared by *Bay Mare*. The two ran neck and neck for more than half a mile, and on passing the judges' stand were so close together that it was impossible to say which was first. The judges therefore decided this to be a dead heat. Time—2:44. The third heat was won by *Careless* with comparative ease, *Bay Mare* being second and some lengths behind. Time—2:45. *Careless* having won two heats on Tuesday, this decided the race.

The first of yesterday's races was for a premium of $500—$300 to the first horse, $150 to the second and $50 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; free for all horses that have never beaten 2:30 previous to July 14, 1868.

The following were the entries:

- James McKee, of Paterson, g. h. Surprise.
- E. Dunham, of Newark, s. m. Lady Benchley.
- M. Goodwin, of Philadelphia, b. m. Mary.
- J. B. Ferguson, of New-York, h. Needle Gun.
- M. Roden, of New-York, h. Captain Gill.

Of these all put in an appearance with the exception of *Lady Benchley*.

In the first heat *Captain Gill* went off with a slight lead, closely followed by *Bay Mare*, *Surprise* and *Needle Gun* being away behind. *Captain Gill* gradually increased his distance and won the heat by several lengths. Time—2:35½.

The second heat was closely contested by *Bay Mare*, *Gill* and *Surprise*, *Needle Gun* refusing to do anything but gallop in the rear. In coming home *Gill* broke and lost so much ground that *Bay Mare* came in a winner by two lengths. Time—2:37.

At the time our reporter left the ground there appeared to be no probability whatever of either of the two races being decided before darkness set in.

Departure of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, for Long Branch.

At an early hour yesterday morning those members of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, intending to participate in the proposed encampment of that command at Long Branch, began to assemble at their armory, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. By 9 o'clock the scene in the main drill-room was a busy one, the uniformed members being up to their eyes in preparation for the excursion, and the various committee men and line officers had plenty to do in seeing that all the details were properly and even successfully carried out. Baggage accumulated in the corridor to a large amount, requiring the presence of several express wagons to remove the same to the special steamer awaiting the battalion. In fact, the armory yesterday morning reminded one of the days of the war, when our militia-men left the counter and the work-bench for the field and bivouac. Besides the uniformed excursionists a large number of those members, unable for business arrangements to go, were present at the armory to see their more fortunate comrades off, and the desire to go to the camp became so strong with some that they expressed an intention of coming in at the earliest possible moment.

The Adjutant's call sounded at 10 o'clock, when the several companies assembled and battalion line was duly formed. The battalion numbered about 250 muskets and the appearance of the command was a dashing one, as the men were well set up and carried their knapsacks quite jauntily, considering the want of recent practice in that difficult achievement. The uniform of the men was much improved by the disappearance of the drooping plume on the dress hat, it having been cut into a stiff tuft, giving the line a steadier look.

As soon as Acting Adjutant TATE had turned over the command to Col. POST the order to march was at once given, and the regiment moved out of the armory in column, breaking into line by company on reaching the street, and the line of march was taken up for the dock at the foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, where the steamer *Jesse Hoyt* lay awaiting the arrival of the battalion.

While on the march the Twenty-second was accompanied by the usual crowd of spectators, attracted, no doubt, by the music of DODWORTH's full band, and they frequently applauded the command while passing up Seventh-avenue. When the wharf was reached the ceremony of debarkation was quickly gotten over, and the steamer was soon moving down the stream, followed by the hearty cheers of the crowd gathered on the pier.

It is understood that several of the members will go down to the camp to-day, and we are requested to state that Capt. THOS. H. CULLEN, of Company B, will be at the Armory to-morrow afternoon, (Friday,) at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of taking down a detachment of men. Those members desirous of joining the main command at Camp Aspinwall on that day are requested to present themselves at the Armory, at 3 P. M. precisely, armed and equipped, in accordance with the orders issued by Col. POST. Capt. CULLEN anticipates having about 100 men in the detachment.

The Brooklyn Fourth-Avenue Improvement Commission.

The Commissioners appointed in April, 1861, under the act to provide for the widening of Fourth-avenue in the City of Brooklyn, and to establish a public drive and promenade on said avenue, have just reported progress to the Common Council, in which they promise to have the work done in a year. They set forth that on the 12th of May, 1867, they passed an ordinance which provided "that no person shall erect or construct any stoop, steps, bow-window, area, or any structure whatsoever, over, on or upon the line of the Fourth-avenue, or suffer or permit any encroachment on said avenue under penalty of removal and a fine of $250 for each and every offence." Under this, efforts were made to intimidate owners and occupants of houses by threats on the part of persons representing themselves as authorized by the Commissioners, that if they did not have their stoops removed forthwith they would be taken down and the material sold to pay expenses. In one case the owner of a house did remove his stoop, and sell it at a sacrifice, and the entrance to the dwelling is now by the basement door. Such circumstances as these may or may not have had something to do with the provision on compensation contained in the third section of the act of 1861, as follows: "The Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, but each Commissioner shall, nevertheless, be entitled to be reimbursed the amount o his personal expenses in visiting and superintending said improvement, not exceeding the sum o $300." The total amount of indebtedness which th

Commission was authorized to incur was $500,000. When the work shall have been finished the Fourth-avenue will be the finest [illegible] and promenade in Brooklyn.

Meeting of Master Masons.

The Master Masons' Society met again yesterday, as usual, at No. 51 Liberty-street, in regard to the eight-hour strike of their late employes, the bricklayers. Mr. ROSS reported having called on several additional house-owners, asking extension of time upon certain buildings contracted for, which the latter, sympathising with the inability of the master masons to continue on account of the strike, willingly acceded to. On request the Secretary then read an article in the Brooklyn *Union* of 11th inst., reprobating the measures of the bricklayers, and a resolution was moved and carried that the sentiment of the article fully coincided with that of the meeting present. Proceedings were here interrupted by a Mr. TOSTEVANT, who made an abusive verbal attack upon the reporter of the *Sun* for a trifling joke regarding him in the report of a previous meeting. To this the reporter replied in a spirited and dignified manner.

The President of the Society, Mr. CONOVER, rose to deny a statement that he had sent to a Mr. SMITH, of the Bricklayers' Society, in regard to a compromise. He said that Mr. SMITH came to him and asked if the Master Masons' Society would appoint a committee to meet one from the Bricklayers' Society. To this he replied that no doubt a committee would be appointed, if desired. A resolution was then offered that the question of a committee be referred to the Executive Committee of the Society, with power to act. This was unanimously carried, and after resolving, as customary at each meeting, to adhere to their original resolution of employing none but ten-hour men, an adjournment took place until Friday, at 2 o'clock.

The Henry Trowbridge.

From a telegram received by the firm of HENRY TROWBRIDGE & SONS, New-Haven, from Halifax, it appears that Capt. HOTCHKISS, his wife and daughter, the first mate, OSCAR HOFFMAN, the second mate, SAMUEL JOHNSON, ROBERT J. TAYLOR, (colored) cook and steward, and two seamen, had arrived safe at that port. One of the Captain's children was lost. It appears that the vessel—the *Henry Trowbridge*—when off Neversink, (the place where the vessel was subsequently picked up) shipped a heavy sea which shifted the deck load, causing the vessel to careen and become not only unmanageable, but completely at the mercy of the heavy sea, which was roiling at the time. The Captain and the remainder of the ship's company will undoubtedly soon return to New-York, when a statement of how they came to abandon the vessel will be furnished. Of the thirteen persons who left New-York on board the *Henry Trowbridge*, on the 4th inst., five have perished.

Cricket.

The game between the New-York and Amateur of Chelsea, Mass., terminated yesterday in favor of New-York, by the annexed score. The gentlemen of the Amateur have no reason to feel ashamed of the result of this well-contested game with so powerful a batting eleven as their opponents presented. The ground after the rain of Tuesday, was in rather a rough and bad condition, leading to dissatisfaction of both parties. The Amateurs seemed somewhat tired from their previous play, and did not field near so well as against the Willow. KIMBALL at point was very sharp, and evoked a round of applause by his capture of HIGHAM, when he and KERR, who batted splendidly, were fairly at work, thus leaving New-York to win with only two wickets to spare. The bowling of W. HOWARTH and FARLEY, and their fine play at the bat, helped the Amateur score and damaged the chances of their opponents considerably. KIMBALL also did yeoman service. MORTIMER and BYRON made each 23 by fine batting, the latter getting out on the last inning by a slip of the ball on to his wicket, when he thought there was no danger.

NEW-YORK.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Moore, b. Knox	0	b. W. Howarth	0
Tyler, b. W. Howarth	6	c. A. How, b. W. Home.	3
Mortimore, b. W. Howarth	14	c. Kimball, b. Farley	9
Kerr, b. W. Howarth	2	not out	10
Rogerson, c. Knox, b. W. Howarth	11	b. W. Howarth	8
Byron, c. A. Howarth, b. W. Howarth	19	b. W. Howarth	9
Robinson, b. Knox	0	c. Kimball, b. Farley	6
Higham, b. Kimball	10	b. Farley	8
Cashman, b. W. Howarth	8	not out	1
Smith, b. Knox	0		
Hayward, not out	2		
Byes, 6; leg-byes, 1; w., 4	11	Byes, 1; leg-byes, 1; w., 10	12
Total	83	Total	75

AMATEUR.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Farley, c. b. W. Cashman	22	b. Rogerson	5
J. Wemyss, b. Rogerson	0	b. Cashman	1
Kimball, b. and c. Rogerson	13	c. Higham	0
Knox, b. Rogerson	1	run out	3
Bailey, b. Rogerson	6	b. Cashman	6
W. Howarth, b. Rogerson	1	b. Rogerson	19
A. Howarth, b. Cashman	3	c. and b. Rogerson	8
E. Wemyss, c. Rogerson, b. Cashman	0	b. Rogerson	0
O Wemyss, b. Cashman	8	run out	4
Bliss, c. Byron, b. Cashman	3	run out	3
Hatch, not out	7	c. Smith, b. Cashman	3
Byes, 12; leg byes, 4; wides, 1	17	Byes, 11; leg byes, 6; wides, 7	24
Total	81	Total	76

UMPIRES—Messrs. Norley and Doherty.
SCORERS—Messrs. F. A. Sayer and A. Messer.

Competitive Drill—Non-Acceptance of a Challenge.

The following letter has been written by Capt. MCAFEE, of E Company, Twelfth Regiment, holders of the champion colors, in response to a challenge from Connecticut:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1868.

Capt. Jos. H. Keefe, Commanding C Company, Second Regiment C. N. G.:

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant is received, and in reply I would say, that we have decided not to enter into any further competition for the championship of the United States until some code for the government of such contest is agreed upon by the proper parties. When this is done, we shall, of course, notice your challenge more definitely. We hope this will be accomplished very speedily. My command have decided to make an excursion to some neighboring city shortly, and we may come your way. We will write you further as soon as matters are arranged, and we are prepared to accept the numerous challenges which we have received.

Yours truly, ROBERT McAFEE,
Captain E Company, Twelfth Regiment N.G., S.N.Y.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXCURSION OF COMPANY A, FIRST REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—On Monday last Company A, First Regiment Hawkins Zouaves, Capt. DOBBS, left their armory and proceeded to Pier No. 40, N. R., where they embarked on the fine steamboat *Bristol*, on their annual excursion to Providence, R. I., on a visit to their old General, A. E. BURNSIDE. The Wheeler & Wilson full band of Bridgeport, Conn., was engaged, and discoursed its fine music in the cabin of the boat until 10 o'clock, the company arriving at Providence at 7 o'clock, A. M., amid the booming of cannon. The Reception Committee welcomed Company A to Providence, R. I., and they then marched up to Main-street, where the Grand Army of the Republic were in line at a present arms, with the Providence full band. A halt was had, and Gov. BURNSIDE then stepped forward and welcomed his former companions in arms to the city. The Governor concluded his remarks by inviting the Company to dinner at his house. Capt. DOBBS thanked the Governor in behalf of his Company. Escorted by the Grand Army of the Republic, they proceeded through the main streets to the headquarters of the First Light Infantry, where they stacked arms. They then proceeded to the Aldr ne House and had breakfast. At 10 o'clock the Company took the Newport boat for Rocky Point, to join in an old fashioned clam-bake. Returning at 3 o'clock to the armory, knapsacks were s rapped, and the Company marched to the Governor's residence. A marching salute was given and line drawn up in front, and the manual of arms gone through. The Governor then invited the Company in to dinner, and after that repast had been partaken of, and a few remarks made by the Governor and Capt. DOBBS, the Company started for the cars to return home, highly gratified with their visit and with pleasant recollections of the many courtesies extended to them.

CAUGHT BY THE DRESS.—On the 6th instant, CAROLINE HARDY visited ANNIE TRYSON, at No. 65 Sullivan-street, and, her hostess being called out by some domestic duties, left her visitor for a few moments to her own resources for amusement. Upon her return to the room, Mrs. TRYSON found that CAROLINE had in the meantime taken her departure, carrying with her various articles of apparel, valued at $68, and among them a dress. Yesterday she encountered her visitor at the corner of Wooster and Bleecker streets, arrayed in the stolen dress, and caused her to be arrested by Officer REILLY, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, she said that the complainant had made her drunk before she stole the articles, but the relevancy of the plea not being seen, she was committed for examination.

A HEARTLESS CASE OF ROBBERY.—Mrs. ROSANNA GRADY, of Cape Cod, arrived in this City on Tuesday from Boston, by the Fall River Line of steamers, intending to go on to California. Her three children came on by another line, so the mother missed them, and was compelled to seek temporary shelter at a boarding-house. Falling into the hands of a runner, Mrs. GRADY soon found herself domiciled at the California Boarding-house, at No. 471 Washington-street, kept by Mrs. CLAUDA A. CURRY, to whom she intrusted a carpet-bag containing some clothing and $385 in money. She then went with one of the servants to look for her children, and on her return from an unsuccessful search she was astonished to discover that Mrs. CURRY pretended to have no knowledge of the valise or its contents. Application was then made to the Police, when Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, arrested the boarding-house keeper. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday Mrs. CURRY was remanded for trial, the unfortunate complainant being sent to the House of Detention.

FALSE PRETENCES BY A CARMAN.—One day last week GEO. B. MERRICK, Receiving Clerk for the New-York and Washington Steamship Line, was waited on at Pier No. 29 East River, by one RICHARD HOUSTON, who had fifteen boxes on a cart marked through freight *via* the Elmira and Corning Line, and represented them to contain copper faucets. The clerk received the goods for shipment, and paid a bill of $12 as presented by HOUSTON. Subsequently the boxes were found to contain only rubbish in the shape of stones and straw, so search was made for HOUSTON, he being arrested yesterday. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, the prisoner was fully committed for trial. MICHAEL MANN, an alleged accomplice, who was found in possession of a quantity of old soap-boxes packed with rubbish, was also arraigned and remanded for further examination.

ANOTHER GERMAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A large meeting of the German citizens of the Seventh and Ninth Assembly Districts, was held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at No. 118 Greenwich-avenue, for the purpose of forming a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club. The following officers were elected: Dr. Robert Newman, President; C. Jacob S. Coman, Vice-President; F. Hoffman, Treasurer; M. Zagan and J. Loeffling, Secretaries. Capt. M. CREGAN addressed the meeting, and showed in a few brief remarks why the great mass of the German people should support GRANT and COLFAX. His remarks about SEYMOUR and the Democratic Party were very severe. About 150 names were enrolled. Delegates to the German Central Committee were elected, and the Club adjourned to meet on the fourth Tuesday of the month.

LARCENY.—JOHN CLARK, of No. 358 West Twenty-fifth-street, and driver for Denning's Express, delivered a trunk to a man named JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, on the 3d inst., which contained a gold watch and some wearing apparel, valued at $199. MCLAUGHLIN took the trunk, though he knew the driver had made a mistake, and when CLARK called again to rectify the error he found the trunk had been opened and the contents abstracted. When the accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, Mr. JOHN D. HARRINGTON, of Jersey City, the owner of the property, appeared in Court to testify, and MCLAUGHLIN was remanded for trial.

LOYAL MEN TO THE FRONT.—The Eighth Assembly Grant and Colfax "Boys in Blue" held a meeting at their headquarters, No. 274 Grand-street, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. The Secretary, Mr. J. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN, read some pamphlets and circulars received from the State General and Central Committee, which were received with loud and frequent applause. Mr. VANDERHAHME, GEORGE W. HENDRICKSON and WILLIAM V. WALLACE respectively addressed the Club. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and many new members signed the roll.

A LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon LOUISA NAGLE, aged 10 years, and residing at No. 88 James-street, was accidentally drowned at Pier No. 31 East River, by falling off the string-piece. She was on the dock playing with her brother, who was the only one who saw the deceased fall into the water, and assistance arrived too late to save her life. The remains were recovered about an hour after the accident, and Coroner ROLLINS gave permission for the removal of the body to the parents' residence, where an inquest will be held to-day.

THE NEW QUARANTINE LANDING AND BOARDING STATION AT WEST BANK.—Proposals for the new Quarantine Landing and Boarding Station in the Lower Bay were received and decided upon yesterday. The contract was awarded to Mr. FRANCIS SWIFT, of Brooklyn, but as the estimates were complicated, the exact figures were not presented to the Board of Commissioners, and cannot, therefore, be given to the public before to-morrow.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Norton, of Minnesota, and Hon. T. W. Park, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. M. L. Smith, of St. Louis, Hon. J. S. Fowler, of Tennessee, and Hon. J. B. Henderson, of St. Louis, are at the Spingler House. Hon. Oliver Ames, of North Easton, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. E. Minson, of London, and Capt. Riley, of the British army, are at the Brevoort House. Capt. Boyd, of the Royal Rifles, is at the New-York Hotel.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—At a late hour on Tuesday night as RICHARD FARREL, of No. 190 West-street, and aged 30, was sitting on the steps of the front platform of Car No. 39, of the Belt line, he fell on the track and was run over, sustaining dangerous injuries. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, in West Eleventh-street, where FARREL was refused admission, despite the fact that he was bleeding terribly. The wounded man was then taken to the New-York Hospital, and placed under proper care.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—JAMES SMITH, a sailor, now at the House of Detention, caused the arrest yesterday of JOHN BURNS, on a charge of stealing $60 in cash from him while in social converse. As SMITH testified before Justice HOGAN, that he saw the prisoner take the money, the magistrate granted a full commitment for trial, despite the exertions of counsel to secure the delay of an examination.

ROBBING AN EXPRESS WAGON.—WM. H. CADMUS, proprietor of a baggage express, caused the arrest of WM. THOMAS, colored, on a charge of stealing a trunk belonging to Mr. A. CUNNINGHAM, of Philadelphia, which was taken from one of complainant's wagons, at the foot of Desbrosses-street. As the prisoner had been found in possession of the property when arrested, Justice HOGAN locked him up for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 10 Mulberry-street, over the remains of Mrs. MARGARET MILLS, aged 45 years, and a native of Ireland, who died suddenly in her room at the above number. From the evidence adduced it was evident that death had been caused by excessive dissipation, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

BRIEF ITEMS.—TOBIAS GUST, of No. 246 Stanton-street, had three fingers cut off yesterday by a circular saw at the sawmill, corner of Avenue B and Sixteenth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....The remains of CHARLES HART, who was employed on an ice barge at the foot of Barrow-street, and was accidentally drowned on Sunday, were recovered from the water yesterday. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest....PATRICK HAGGERTY, aged 80, had an arm broken, and sustained other injuries yesterday, by being caught in the machinery of the sawing-machine factory, No. 205 East Thirty-third-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital....GUSTAVE SETZER, aged 12 years, was, it is feared, fatally injured by being crushed by an elevator at No. 91 Mercer street yesterday morning. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

RESULT OF FALLING ASLEEP ON A FERRY-BOAT.—JOHN B. ROBERTS, while crossing the Fulton Ferry at an early hour yesterday morning, fell asleep. During his slumber he was divested of his watch and chain, worth $60. As the boat was entering the slip he awoke, and realized his loss. He at once suspected NATHANIEL WILLETT, a fellow-passenger, who was in too close proximity to him, of having committed the robbery. He obtained the aid of Officers EVANS and CAIN, of the Forty-second Precinct, who arrested WILLETT and WM. WHITE on a charge of larceny. The watch was subsequently found concealed on the rack of the ferry slip, where it had been placed by the thief. Both the accused were taken before Justice CORNWELL, and committed for examination.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE KENOSHA.—While a gang of men were at work on board the new steam Corvette *Kenosha* yesterday morning, shipping one of the boilers, the seven-inch hawser by which it was suspended parted, and the immense mass fell into the hold. No person was hurt, but the timbers of the vessel must have sustained a considerable shock, probably sufficient to make an entire overhauling of the work necessary.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as a man named JAMES RYAN, in the employ of Mr. HOPE, undertaker, at the corner of Newark-avenue and Prospect-street, Jersey City, was standing in a wagon in front of the store, taking in a tub of ice, a pistol shot was heard and RYAN felt the ball strike him on the hip with a heavy thug, bruising the flesh, but doing no further injury. Three young men who had come up the street, conducting themselves in a boisterous manner, the only persons in sight at the time, were arrested by Officers DELANY and J. B. SMITH on suspicion of having fired the shot, but as there was no proof against them Recorder MARTINDALE subsequently discharged them from custody.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
56—Leflchild vs. Connolly, &c.
79—Dollner vs. Steinhardt
123—Macauley vs. Oglesby.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Garvin, J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

MARINE COURT.

COURT NOTICE.

During the August Term non-jury causes only will be heard; all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chambers business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IN BANKRUPTCY—REMOVAL OF ASSIGNEE.

In the matter of the New-York Mail Steamship Company.—BLATCHFORD, J.—Upon the application made in this matter for the removal of Robert J. Hubbard, one of the assignees of the bankrupts, I have come to the conclusion, on an examination of the petition, answer and affidavit, that the case is a proper one for the granting of an order under section 18 of the act, according to Form No. 42, calling a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt to consider the question of the removal of Mr. Hubbard. If at such meeting the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who shall have proved their debts shall vote in favor of the removal of Mr. Hubbard, the Court will consent to his removal. If the vote at such meeting shall be in favor of his removal, a successor will be elected at the same meeting.

HABEAS CORPUS.

John Lorsen, an alleged deserter from a Swedish vessel, was yesterday brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge applied for.

It appears from the facts of the case that he was arrested on a warrant of the United States Commissioner on complaint of the Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway at this port on the charge that he had deserted from the Swedish brig *Cherubim*. The ground on which the *habeas corpus* is based is that he is not a deserter, he having shipped in Ireland, and not in Sweden.

The Court ordered the case before Commissioner Betts to ascertain the facts.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 12.

By Judge Joseph F. Barnard.

Bertha Filian *vs.* Nicholas Filian; writ of *ne exeat* discharged, and defendant discharged from imprisonment under it. Opinion to be filed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 12.

By Judge Garvin.

Bridget Sullivan, *vs.* Martin Sullivan; motion for reference granted.

The Memphis Bank *vs.* John J. Smith et al.; motion granted.

John Kratt *vs.* Otto Steinhardt et al.; motion granted without costs.

William C. Malloy *vs.* Simon Johnson; motion granted.

Herman Dobreen et al. *vs.* M. Cohn et al.; motion granted.

James S. Anen *vs.* Jacob Smit; motion granted and bail reduced to $750.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 12.

By Judge Brady.

Blake *vs.* Carter; order of arrest discharged with $10 costs.

Manley *vs.* Swords; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event.

Blake *vs.* Shafer et al.; motion denied.

Orchard *vs.* Benninger et al.; see opinion.

By Judge Daly.

Samuel Hammerstine *vs.* Isador Marks; discharge denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12, 1868.

$5,000	5-20s, C. '62	114⅜	11	Del. & Hud. C.	128⅝
25,000	5-20s, C, '64	111	100	Adams Ex	52
212,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109⅛	100	do	52⅛
10,000	do	109⅛	100	do s60	51⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	105⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	27
			100	U. S. Ex	45⅛
20,000	5-20s, ex C., '68	109⅝	1300	N. Y. Cen	128⅜
32,000	do	109⅛	100	do	128⅜
20,000	do	109⅛	50	do ....2d call	129⅛
27,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x. c.	64	700	Erie R.	58⅛
20,000	do b30	64⅜	200	do s60	57⅛
80,000	do ....bet. call	64⅜	100	do ....2d call	58⅛
60,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞	15	N. Y. & N. H. R.	145⅛
10,000	do ....2d call	64	250	Bost., Hart. & E.	24
5,000	do	64⅛	6	N. H. & Hart.	213
5,000	Va. St. 6s, new	54	400	Reading R.	91⅜
30,000	N. Car. 6s., x-c.	74	300	P. F. W. & C. b60	109
5,000	do	74⅛	200	do	108⅜
10,000	do	74⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	86
10,000	do	74	10	do	86⅛
40,000	do ....bet. call	75	10	Panama R.	340
45,000	N. Car. 6s, new	73⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
10,000	do	73⅛	400	do	87⅝
1,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	92⅜	200	do	87⅛
			100	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	85
5,000	Mo. St. 6s. bt. call	93	27	Chi. & N. W.	82⅞
4,500	Ind. St. 5s. 2d call	94	200	do	83⅛
3,000	Erie 3d M.	88⅛	800	do	83⅛
10,000	Pac. R. 7s, Guar. by State of M.	94⅛	600	do	83⅛
			300	do b15	83⅛
1,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st	91⅛	40	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	82⅞
22,000	Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	100	do	82⅝
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	93	200	do b30	83
2,000	M. & St. P. 8s. 1st	103	100	do	82⅝
3,000	Alb. & S. 2d M. 7s.	86	200	Cleve. & Tol.	101⅛
40	Bank of Commerce	120	500	Chi. & R. I.	112⅛
13	do ....2d call	120	25	do	112⅛
20	Cent. National	108	010	do	112⅛
100	Canton Co.	47	300	M. & St. P.	75⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b.c	85⅛
570	do	33⅛	50	Del. L. & W.	118
95	Pacific Mail	103⅛	101	New-Jersey C. R.	120⅛
200	do ....2d call	103⅛	100	H. & St. J. R. R.	84
100	Bost. W. P. bt. call	15½	100	H. & St. J. Pf. bet. call	86
200	do ....2d call	15½	12	Chi. & Alton	138

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$29,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛	10,000	N. C. 6s, x-c.	75⅛
20,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114⅜	10,000	do	75
20,000	5-20s, C, '64	110⅞	2,000	Missouri St. 6s.	92⅞
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '64	109⅛	200	Chi. & N.W. R.	83⅛
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅞	300	do	83⅛
25,000	5-20s, C, '65	112⅛	200	West. U. Tel.	33⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65 new	109	100	do	33⅛
5,000	5-20s, C., '65 new	109⅛	100	do	33⅛
50,500	5-20s C, '67	109⅛	67	Pacific M.	103⅛
10,000	do	109⅛	300	U. S. Ex.	45
6,000	U. S. 6s, 10-40s, C.	105⅛	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	129⅛
10,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	64⅛	100	do ....bet. call	129⅛
1,000	do	64⅛	100	do s60	128⅛
6,000	do ....bet. call	65	100	Erie R.	58⅛
35,000	Tenn St 6s, new	64⅛	200	Hud. R. R.	136
3,000	do	64⅛	200	Reading R.	92
15,000	do	64⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.	86⅛
1,000	N. Car. 6s, new	73⅛	300	Chic. & R. I.	112⅛
			50	Chi. & Alt. R.	159
			100	O. & M. R.	29⅛
			200	Del., Lack. & West.	118
			11	Del. & Hud. Ca.	128

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$1,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c.	84	100	Erie R. s10	58⅛
10,000	do	74⅛	800	do	58⅛
30,000	do	74⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	75⅛
20,000	N. C. St. 6s. new	73⅛	100	do	75⅛
3,000	do	72	100	do	75
20	Am. Ex	44	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
500	Adams Ex	52	200	M. So. & N. I.	86
200	do s60	50⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts. b10	87⅛
200	do s60	50⅛	2800	do	87⅛
100	Pacific Mail	103⅛	600	do s10	87⅛
100	do b15	103⅛	200	do	87⅛
100	do	103⅛	500	Hud. Riv. R.	136
300	N. Y. Cen	128⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	112⅛
800	do	128⅛	800	do	112⅛
200	do c	128⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	83⅛
100	do s15	128⅛	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	82⅛
100	do s5	128⅛	10	do	82

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N. C. St. 6s. x. c.	75	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
5,000	do	75⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	108⅛
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64	100	O. & Miss. R.	29⅛
600	Wells-Fargo Ex.	26⅛	300	do b30	29⅛
10	Amer. Ex b30	43⅛	600	do	29⅛
200	Adams Ex	52⅛	1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅛
100	do	52⅛	1400	do	87⅛
100	do	52⅛	200	do s10	87⅛
200	do	52	200	Clev. & Tol.	101⅛
300	Quicksilver	21⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I. c	86⅛
500	Pacific Mail	103	100	do	86⅛
400	do	103⅛	800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	112⅛
100	West. U. Tel	33⅛	1500	do	112⅛
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅛	100	do c	112⅛
800	Erie R.	58⅛	1600	Chi. & N.W.	83⅛
500	Hud. R.	136	100	do	83⅛
500	do s6mo	135	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83
200	Reading R.	92	500	Bos., Hart. & Erie	23
10	B. & B. Association	104⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$100	N. Car. 6s, new	73⅛	100	P. Ft. W. & C. b10	109
100	Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅛	100	do	109
20	Amer. Ex	43	100	Ohio & M. R.	29⅛
100	Pacific Mail	103⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	86⅛
100	W. U. Tel	33⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	101
600	N. Y. Cen	128⅛	400	do	100⅛
800	Erie R.	57⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
100	do b10	57⅛	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	112⅛
100	Mil. & St. P.	75⅛	100	do	112⅛
600	Reading R.	92	100	do s10	112⅛
200	do	91⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
200	M. & St. P. Pf.	85⅛	100	do	83⅛
100	do s30	83⅛	1000	do s30	83
100	Boston W. P. b30	15⅛	400	Ch. & N. W. Pf.	82⅝

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, P. M.

The sales of Gold, which left off 146⅛ ⅌ cent. last night, advanced to 146⅛@146⅛@146⅜ ⅌ cent. this forenoon. The market was said to be influenced by the failure of one of the Brokers to make good his contracts at lower figures. This occurrence threw some of the other brokers *short* of Gold, where they supposed themselves either *long* or even in their contracts. The differences involved by the failure are not really important in amount, as far as we are advised, but as usual on such occurrences, the speculators in the Gold Room made the most out of the default of delivery. They had little else to go upon in stiffening the market on the cheaper Foreign Exchanges and the cessation of Gold Exports to Europe. The Cunarder to-day carried out no Specie of any description. The rates for Bills on London were lower than yesterday. The standard drawers have reduced their rate for 60-day Bills on London to 109⅞ ⅌ cent., and this fact influenced sales of other approved Exchange at 109⅛@109¼ ⅌ cent. The sight and short-sight rates are nearly as low, the Interest on the other side being merely nominal, not over 1½@2 ⅌ cent. per annum.

The lenders of Money continue to accept cheap rates at call from the Brokers—3 to 5 ⅌ cent., the principal transactions being at 3 ⅌ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds. At the same time there is a disposition to advance the rates on Merchant paper and other time engagements, say to 6 ⅌ cent. on 60-days; 7 ⅌ cent. on 90@120-days, and this by way of guarding against a more active demand for Money later in the season.

The Public Funds of the United States were firmer than on Tuesday for the January and July 5-20s, and steady on the May and Novembers. On the latter there was an advance on the 1865s to 112½ ⅌ cent. The long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 continue firm. The Border State Bonds advanced on nearly all descriptions—North Carolinas showing firmest, and Tennessees the most active demands.

The Railway Share market was quite animated on New-York Central, which, opening at 128⅜, advanced to 129@129⅛@129⅜ ⅌ cent.; subsequently returning to 129@128⅝@128⅜ ⅌ cent. Erie advanced to 58⅜, and fell back to 57⅞ ⅌ cent. On the Western list there was rather a firm feeling through the forenoon, with a free demand for Chicago and Rock Island, the Northwests, and Cleveland and Pittsburg. Philadelphia and Reading was better than yesterday, and sold at 92 ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	146⅛	146⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅞	64⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	93	92⅞
North Carolina Bonds, old	73	73⅜
New-York Central	128⅜	128⅜
Erie Railway	57⅞	57⅞
Reading Railway	91⅞	91⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅛	112⅛
Northwest Common	82⅞	83⅛
Northwest Preferred	82⅞	82⅞
Michigan Southern	85⅞	86
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅞	108⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅛	87⅝
Pacific Mail Company	103⅛	103⅛
St. Paul Preferred	83	83⅜
St. Paul Common	75⅛	75⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	115⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	5 ⅌ cent. reg. 1871	125
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅞	10-40 reg	105⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	105⅜
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	109⅛	6's Currency	102⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	101⅝	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	101⅝	Illinois war loan	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	101⅝	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	101⅝	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	93⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. ex c.	65
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. ods	64⅛
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	98	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s., n. b.	54
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1876	95	Georgia 6s	78
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	91⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	75
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99⅛	N. C. 6s, new bonds	73⅛
Ill. reg., 1860	99⅛	Missouri 6s	92⅞
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99⅛	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92⅛
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99⅛	California 7s	132
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Shoe and Leather	121
Merchants'	120	Corn Exchange	126
America	142	Continental	101⅛
Phenix	107	Marine	150
State of New-York	118	Commonwealth	115
Commerce	120⅛	Importers' & Trad's	125
Ocean	108	Park	151
American Exchange	120	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101⅛
Chatham	145	Central National	108
Bank of the Republic	120	Fourth National	104
Bank of N. America	109	Ninth National	109
Irving	110	Tenth National	100
Grocers'	108	Oriental	135
Nassau	107		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	93	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	93	Gt. Western 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s 1876	105	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76⅛
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1870	103⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	98⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	95
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77	95	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97⅛
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	114	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	114	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110⅛	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	94⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870	120	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	103
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10	95
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	84		

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 29 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,315,648	Increase	£10,358
Public deposits	3,499,374	Increase	359,450
Other deposits	21,454,054	Decrease	623,318
Government Securities	14,614,394	No change	....
Other Securities	16,070,304	Decrease	830,109
Notes unemployed	11,422,805	Increase	98,675

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,325,805, being a decrease of £165,305, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £21,964,651, showing a decrease of £112,683 when compared with the preceding return.

The duties paid at the Custom-house in San Francisco since July 20, and previously this year, have been as follows:

July 21	$24,267	June	$652,201
July 22	33,036	May	672,533
July 23	21,600	April	683,093
July 24	32,064	March	759,752
July 25	15,455	February	667,701
July 27	87,244	January	593,238
July 28	39,704		
Previously in July	572,891	Total since Jan. 1, 1868	$4,854,785
Total in July	$826,264		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,902,145 96; payments, $604,790 09; balance, $80,716,242 07. The receipts include for Customs, $752,000; for Gold Notes, $65,000.

The Customs Revenue of the Government at the port of San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to July 28, was $4,854,786.

The exports of Specie from San Francisco, from Jan. 1 to July 28, were $22,384,285, against $24,994,670 same time last year.

The London Circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, of July 29, has the following in regard to the Atlantic and Great Western Road, and its auxiliary the New-Lisbon Road of Ohio:

"Since our last, two most important meetings as affecting the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western have been held, the one a meeting of debenture holders, and the other a meeting called by the Committee appointed by all classes of bondholders; at this latter meeting that Committee resigned its functions, and three of its members it will have been noted with satisfaction, have agreed to join the Board. The Chairman of the Debenture Holders' Committee also joins the Board; thus a unity of action is secured, which paves the way for removing the Receiver, and placing the railroad under the management of its Board of Directors, and the officers to be by them appointed. It now only remains for bond and debenture holders to assist the Directors by sending in their coupons for capitalization as quickly as possible. The result of the decided course Mr. MCHENRY has pursued in resolutely defending the creditors of the road, under whatever denomination, from the efforts of parties whose evident object was to break up and sell the concern, and so cause immense loss to security holders in Europe, is shown by the advance in the price of bonds and debentures since January last, when his first step was taken by getting a Board appointed at the annual meeting, pledged to aid him in carrying out this object. The consolidated bonds which stood at 18, are now more than double that figure, and debentures have risen in a similar proportion. His subsequent exertions in bringing about the recent arrangement with the creditors of the road are well known, and we have no doubt that his future labors, assisted as he will be by Mr. LAING, who goes out with him to America at the end of August, will bring about such a reform in the administration of the road, and such arrangements as regards traffic, especially coal and corn, as to tell very materially and favorably on the net earnings, and consequent ability to meet engagements. We are glad to be able to announce that arrangements have been completed for the entire finishing of the New-Lisbon Railroad, which, though a separate organization from the Atlantic and Great Western, still, when finished, will form a very important branch, and afford a large traffic to the main road, leading as it does into one of the finest beds of coal as yet discovered, and easily mined. It is very satisfactory to know that so able a man as Mr. JONES (who for forty years has been connected with Mr. CRAWSHAY BAILY in the prosecution of his large coal enterprises) is going out to superintend the construction of this New-Lisbon Railroad, and generally to promote the coal traffic of the Atlantic and Great Western."

The Bankers of the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, are now offering a limited amount of the 30 years 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the United States, interest in Legal Tender Money, until after the general resumption of Specie Payments, when these Bonds become the longest date 6 ⅌ cent. Gold-bearing security issued by the Treasury—running as they do to the year 1898, or seventeen years longer than the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881.

The Open Board of Brokers this afternoon ignominously expelled from membership Mr. SAMUEL STRONG, who last week overdrew his Bank account, fraudulently transferred part of the proceeds to his relatives, and disappeared from the Street with the remainder.

Of the Hemp Crop of Missouri the St. Louis *Republican*, of Aug. 6, says:

"The maturing crop of hemp, as respects its amount, is less understood than any other in the State. The general impression is that it will fall short considerably of that of last year. Prices at present are ruling on dressed qualities very perceptibly below those of August, 1867, and on rough grades and tow also at lower rates. There is a limited demand from city manufacturers, as bale rope and bagging seem to be sought for by cotton planters in other markets—probably because time is given on purchases. A cent per pound, however, is asked for the accommodation over the quotations here. We can hardly hope for the return of trade in this branch of industry until the South returns to its old position in cotton culture, and to the independence in means formerly enjoyed by the planters. The return process is slow. Last year the crop of cotton raised was something about 2,000,000 bales; this year it may reach the same sum. Although ten per cent. average less was planted this year, yet better cultivation and a more propitious season have redeemed the difference in breadth of land. Iron ties, too, which are twenty-five per cent. cheaper than rope, are more generally used, (economy now being an indispensable measure,) and so even the light requirement for baling stuff is rendered still lighter by absolute necessity. It cannot be doubted, in view of the good prices which the Southern staple commands, but that the cotton yield the ensuing season will show a long stride toward the old average. Before the war, quotations ranged at 8c. to 10c., now they are given at 24c. to 31c.—a difference which is able to cover the extras of labor and other expenses, and leave something to spare.

There is a good amount of unbroken hemp stacked away of last year's growth—probably sufficient to make up the deficit of which we have spoken—in the growing crop. Whether the farmers will find it necessary or sufficiently profitable to use it or not, the future must determine. Buyers from the Ohio have lately given whatever of life the market possesses, and we suppose, as the South appears to look in that direction for accommodation, we must depend, until better time, upon that section for the standard of demand and prices."

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in noticing the rapid progress of the Central Pacific Railroad, says:

"Between Sacramento and Reno are fifteen tunnels, with an aggregate length of 6,262 feet. They are all cut through the hardest kinds of rock, and justly rank among the greatest achievements of railroad engineering. We have already spoken of the great tunnel at the summit; those at Coldstream and Pollard's Hill are hardly inferior as monuments of patient labor and successful skill. At the latter the work of blasting was especially extensive. The heavier 'blasts' threw enormous masses of rocks into the eddy below, and made a residence in the vicinity anything but comfortable. A story is told and vouched for by Mr. GRANT, proprietor of the Donner Lake House, that one rock landed near the lake with such violence that its bottom was buried seventeen feet below the surface of the earth. It is stated that the aggregate cost of constructing this series of tunnels was $1,750,000.

The Central Pacific Company have had many obstacles, some of them unforeseen, to contend with. The last Winter was almost unprecedented in its severity. All those living along the line of highest elevations unite in the statement that so much snow has not fallen in many years. The result was a failure to connect the two ends of the line east and west of the summit, and a practical severance of communications for some months. In consequence of this the work was put back at least a third of a year, so that the cars to-day, instead of running to Humboldt River, are running only to Reno. Some difficulty has been experienced in getting iron. Two of the Company's rolling mills East recently burnt down; another was disabled for several months by reason of an accident. Hence, in order to meet the demands, it has been found necessary to bring iron across the Isthmus, at of course greatly increased expense. Some difficulty has been experienced lately in getting labor. The alkali and sage bush regions of Nevada have a bad fame, and workmen have, in many instances, been found averse to going east of the mountains. Even the Chinamen have shown a disposition to hold back, having an idea that snakes are abundant in Eastern Nevada—creatures of which John has a mortal terror. But in spite of these obstacles the road is being pushed forward with more vigor than ever before."

The *Mark Lane Express*, of July 27, says of the crop prospects:

"During the earlier part of the past week the heat continued or even increased in intensity, but then came a much lower temperature, followed with many signs of rain, which, however, only fell in small quantities, in a few places. There has thus been nothing to interrupt the gatherings, which are proceeding at a rapid rate, and more new wheat has been sold than for many years at so early a period. The diversity of the yield could scarcely be exceeded. Some of the new corn has already been ground, and gathered from light hot soils, has been reported as yielding only from 1¼ to 2¼ qrs. to the acre; while the little brought to market from heavy lands has yielded 5 qrs., with some samples weighing 66¼ lbs. to the bushel, and others being reported up to 67 lbs per bushel, and exceptionally rich, deep soils have been estimated as likely to yield 8 qrs. to the acre. The quality is generally fine, but harder than we have been used to, and millers may find difficulty in working it, but there is yet plenty of old foreign to bring down the weight and mellow the samples. The weather has, therefore, been injurious to some and beneficial to other growers of wheat; but all Spring corn, excepting some fine fields of barley, are likely to go short, and the root crops thus far, as well as the grass, are failures. About fourteen weeks have now passed away without our usual supplies of rain, and how to keep their cattle will soon be a difficult problem to graziers if August should prove as dry and hot as July. The fact is, the stock is being forced off, and this will make meat dearer in the end, though cheaper for a time. The butchers can take no advantage of low prices from the state of the weather, which has become severely trying to all, as the London returns of the public health already certify. The crop of wheat, we still think, will, on the heavy lands, more than make up for the deficiencies on the light; and it is remarkable that in France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Hungary the same testimony is borne to the fine quality of this year's growth, while special reports from Hungary affirm that the yield will be 10 to 15 per cent. beyond the last, though some portion was sprouted by the late rains."

And in its review of the Corn Trade of France, for the week ending July 25, its Paris correspondent says:

"At the beginning of July we quoted the Six Marks for the current month at 76f. Last week it stood at 83f. to 84f. Since Wednesday there are buyers at 87f., by which we may see the progress the advance has made on disposable Flour. We even had reason to think yesterday morning, from the tendency of the market, that it would advance still further. We believe it would have been wrong to persevere in that course. We certainly know how much the stock has been reduced, and we have explained the causes that exist in favor of a progressive modification of the questions, and were opposed to the sudden movements that took place at the end of May. But it is precisely because we deprecate all violent transitions and all exaggerations in whatever way they are produced, that we wanted to see a little more steadiness in the proceedings of the market. In June we found they were pressing too much for a decline, or rather, they exceeded their object; and the reaction that took place at that time, which in three weeks was not less than 11f. ⅌ sack, justified our opinion. At present we fear we are not giving the counterpart of the movements of May and June, and that after falling too low we may advance too high. Up to this time, it is true, the Wheat market has shown a relative firmness, and maintains it much more steadily than we expected. The farmers, still engaged in the harvest work, can deliver only small quantities of disposable Wheat—a phenomenon easily foreseen, as it is the case every year; but that state of things cannot last long. The sellers (who better than other persons know their own resources and the means by which they are disposed of) consider themselves able to deliver, from August, sufficient quantities; and, in order to gain this delay, they agree to sell at 3f. or 4f. below the rate they obtain for an immediate delivery. The difference existing in the prices of July and August is the same for Wheat as for Flour. From all the districts of France the reports of the crops are excellent. Everywhere—for the exceptions are so few as scarcely to deserve notice—everywhere we say they praise the quality of the grain and its weight and yield, and if there is any deception it is in favor of the grower. The sheaf indeed is rather small, and the straw short; but the ear is heavy and well filled. The fears entertained in June have completely disappeared; and it is acknowledged now by everybody that if the crop is not in excess, it will be a full average and of fine quality. In the meantime the price of wheat is fully sustained, because the sellers, being occupied in the field-work, have no time to attend the markets, and the scarcity of wheat offered for sale prevents the buyer from influencing prices. Besides, flour is by no means plentiful, and the high price at which it is quoted has influence on the miller in completing his purchases. The following is the summary of the week's reports:

	This week.		Last week.	
Advanced	40		24	
Tendency to do.	5		3	
		— 45 markets.		— 27 markets.
Firm	16		9	
Without variation	25		27	
Calm	12		11	
		— 53 markets.		— 47 markets.
Tendency to decline	3		7	
Declined	36		48	
		— 39 markets.		— 55 markets.
Total		137 markets.		129 markets.

We ought to state, however, that the general tendency was downward, and that the present firmness in the mind of every one can only be an affair of a few weeks. This opinion is expressed rather in action than in words. We have stated that future deliveries are from 2f. to 4f. higher than immediate, and in some markets this difference is 5f. ⅌ hect., and even exceeds that figure. Nor can disposable wheat itself always obtain the price the holders expect, in spite of its scarceness; for we see from 2f. to 3f. difference between the price demanded at the beginning of a market and those obtained at the close. At Paris to-day fresh Flour remained firm at 82f. to 88f. ⅌ sack of 157 kil. net beyond the barrier. Commercial Flour was less firm at the close than at the opening of the day. The following were the quotations in the evening:

	Six Marks.		Type Paris.
July	86f. 75c.@86f. 50c.	Disposable	82f. 50c.
August	78f.	July	82f. 50c.
Sept. and Oct.	68f. 50c.	August	48f. 25c.
Four months from September	65f. 75c.		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY years Seven Per Cent. Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, principal and interest payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining safety, cheapness and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market. Government and other securities received in exchange.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Beekman-place, e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 50th st., 20x100	$30,000
Mott-st., Nos. 264, 266 and 268	45,000
18th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x184	8,200
24th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	8,000
53d-st., n. s., 159.8 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	22,500
55th-st., s. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 126x100.5	13,000
57th-st., n. s., 173¼ ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.5	nom.
58th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.5	44,000
61st-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5 2d-av., s. w. cor. 62-st., 175x105	36,000
77th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	nom.
77th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	3,750
96th-st., n. s. cor. 3d-av., 248.6x100.8	33,500
117th-st., s. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 5.11½x100.10	11,000
128th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	12,000
5th-av., e. s., 645 ft. n. of 42d-st., 36x133x25x11x108 43d-st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of 5th-av., 10x100.5	110,000
Leases Recorded.	
Broome-st., No. 423, 3 years, per year	$3,200
Cherry-st., Nos. 128 and 130, (part,) 10 years, per year	800
76th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x483, 2 years, per year	nom.
10th-av., No. 480, 3 years, per year	1,000
KINGS COUNTY.	
Bond-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Douglass-st., 50x100	900
Box-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	700
Box-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	700
Dean-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Powers-st., 60x80	nom.
Gerry-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 32.4x100	250
Hart-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 50x100	1,600
Hart-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 150x100	48,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 75x185.8	10,000
Hewes-st., n. s., 109.3 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x44	500
Leonard-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Colyer-st., 25x100	1,200
Meserole-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 75x100	5,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Powers-st., 100x200	15,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 224 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 162.4x123x23.2x36.10x65.10x100x7.8x89.1x320x25x80.6x130.3	12,000
Pulaski-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. corner, 25x100	1,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x105	7,000
Rodney-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 44.8x100	3,000
Snaffer-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Broadway, 75x100	1,125
Vandevoort-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Elm-st., 25x100	200
Walworth-st., w. s., 410 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	4,700
Warren-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	5,900
Baltic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Barbey-st., 25x100	2,400
DeKalb-av., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 25x100	2,475
Fulton-av., s. s., 340 ft. w. of Troy-av., 28x80	3,500
Gates-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 200x100	3,000
Greene-av., n. s., 64 ft. w. of Cumberland-st., 21x90	15,000
Warren-st., s. s., 370 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100	5,900
2d-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of Bond, 20x100	5,150
20th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100	1,000
55th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.3	350
Kent-av., e. s., 374.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x107	7,000
Liberty-av., n. s., 25 ft. w. of John-st., 22x100	4,500
Ralph-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Sumpter-st., 25x100	500
Stuyvesant-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Pulaski-st., 25x100	1,000
Throop-av., and Bartlett-st., s. e. cor., 25x95	1,100
Lot No. 33, in block J, on the A. & J. Post farm map	4,000
Leases Recorded.	
Myrtle and Franklin avs., 5 years, per year	1,000
DeKalb and Clermont avs., n. e. cor., 5 years, per year	1,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Yorktown-road, lot at Croton, Van Wyck's property, 5 x100	$400
Yorktown-road, adjoining Friends' Meeting House	444
Harrison.	
Road from Purchase to King sts., 17 acres Purchase-st., w. s., Jesse Sutton's farm, 80 acres Lots in Portchester, 16x109 Prospect-st., e. s., 16x231	nom.
Eastchester.	
7th-av., s. s., lot No. 531, Wakefield, 100x114	$150
Yonkers.	
Albany Post road, n. w. s., lot at Kingsbridge, No. 62, Macomb's property, 377x586x100	$15,000
Washington-st., n. s., 25x60, Grady's	500
Lane to Kingsbridge, e. s., lots Nos. 44 to 47, Darke property	900
Morrisania.	
Cliff-st., s. s., lots Nos. 24 and 26, Grove Hill, 24x100	$500
New Rochelle.	
Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and Gore B, Village of Petersville	$500
West Farms.	
Arthur-st., w. s., lots X K and X J, Cedar Hill plot, 50x120	$275
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
Bradford-st. s. e. s., 600 ft. n. e. of Winslow place, 25x81	$340
Newtown.	
Jackson-av., s. s., lots Nos. 13, 14, 15, Payntar map	$2,000
5th-av., e. s., 550 ft. s. of Central-av., 75x100	375
College Point.	
Bay-st., lots Nos. 643 to 648	$500
Langley-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Broadway, 100x100	450
NEW-JERSEY.	
Hudson City.	
Newark-st. and Pierce-av., s. w. corner 150x100	$2,400
Church and Winslow sts., corner, 180x53x90x25x90x25	13,250
Waverley-av., s. s., lot No. 32, block No. 93, 25x100	650
North Bergen.	
Plots E 1 to 8, map of the DeMotte farm	$57,000
Bergen.	
Church-st. and Tuers-av., s. e. corner, 49x100	$2,200
Bergen-st. and Bergen-av., s. e. corner, 50x159	4,000
Bayonne.	
Bayonne-av., n. e. s., 251 ft. n. of Avenue C, 55x190	$1,995
Greenville.	
Clarke-av., w. s., near Ocean-av., Plots Nos. 2 and 3, block No. 7, 4½ lots, each, 25x100	$2,390
Woodland, near Essex-st., lots No. 21 to 34, block No. 6 Fulton-av., s. s., Essex-st., lots No. 16 to 19, block No. 6	2,075
Fulton-av. and Van Cleef-st., n. e. corner, 100x100	2,000
Fulton-av., n. s., lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 13	650
Newark.	
Van Buren-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Ferry-st., 25x100	$290
Belmont-av., e. s., 225 ft. from Montgomery-st., 25x100	650
Webster-st., w. s., 25x108, Campbell's property	800
Roseville-st., W. J. Birdsall's property, 25x100	2,500
Penn-av., 50 ft. from Parkhurst-st., Van Name property, 50x100	4,000
Bridge and Ogden sts., n. e. corner, 156x145	15,000
South Orange.	
George and Douglass sts., n. w. corner, 100x1241	$400
Montclair.	
Harrison-av., A. G. Nason's property, 125x269	$6,000

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	105	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	9,589	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	35
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs.	200
Corn, bushels	29,561	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	75
Oats, bushels	20,250	Petroleum, bbls.	2,769

ASHES—Are quiet but steady at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock 893 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at less buoyant prices, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb. Stock of Rio in first hands at the seaports, 234,399 bags.

COTTON—Has been in very limited request to-day, yet has been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of only 822 bales, including 652 bales to spinners, and 170 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	21	21	21½@21½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	24½	24½	25. @25½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	27½	27½	27½@28
Middling, ⅌ lb	29½	29½	30 @30½
Good Middling, ⅌ lb	33	33	33½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Exports thus far this week	1,216
Receipts last week	3,333
Receipts preceding week	5,901
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	390,918
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	615,762
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,014
Exports since Sept. 1	369,845
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,536,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	60,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	115,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand within our former range. The main inquiry has been from the trade, and for desirable lots of fresh ground. Old Flour has been rather difficult of sale, unless at low and irregular quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$8 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 40@$9 75; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 75@$10 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9 05@$9 90 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 40@$8 40
Extra State	8 40@[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75@[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 05@[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@[illegible]
Extra Genesee	10 40@[illegible]
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@[illegible]

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls. at $9 35@$10 65 for very poor to choice, and $10 65@$16 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in better request and steady in price. Sales have been reported of 2,100 sacks at $11 50@$12 50 as extremes, for Extras ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $8@$10 75 for common to choice ⅌ bbl.; sales, 375 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather firmer, especially for lots wanted by millers, who have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 43,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50; Choice White Michigan at $2 80; Amber [illegible] at $2 50; new Red and Amber Western at $2 40@$2 50; common No. 1 Spring at $2 15; No. 2 Spring at $2 10@$2 12; Red Georgia at $2 40, and white California at $2 75@$2 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in active request, and under reduced offerings prices improved 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last, of 181,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 16 for unsound and damp, and $1 17@$1 18½, chiefly $1 18, for sound New Mixed Western; $1 22 for Yellow Western, and $1 26 for White do. ⅌ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in demand within a range of $1 85@$1 95 ⅌ bushel. Barley dull and nominal; little or none offering for immediate delivery. Barley Malt, sales were reported of 4,000 bushels on private terms. Oats have been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels Western at 82c.@83½c. afloat, and 82c. in store, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 11, 1868.

Corn—R. N. Gere, Buffalo; C. H. Davis, Buffalo; W. Sprague, Oswego; Ruze, Oswego; M. Harmon, Lockport; Lady, Buffalo; Minnie Thorn, Buffalo; Gettysburgh, Oswego; H. C. Rew, Buffalo; Nellie Curtiss, Buffalo; H. S. Gardner, Oswego; Chas. Bates, Buffalo; H. P. Wilber, Buffalo; Sam. G. Bass, Oswego; John Wait, Buffalo; Ida Miller, Oswego; Mary Tracy, Buffalo; Geo. B. Early, Buffalo; H. M. Arnett, Buffalo; Mary Lewis, Buffalo; A. H. Griffin, Buffalo; Sarah C. Campbell, Buffalo; Abbe Hooker, Oswego.

Lumber—L. A. Ward, Oswego; Geo. Norris, Oswego; Rob. Newell, Buffalo; Henry C. Abb., Oswego; J. P. Stafford, Oswego; Job Stafford, Buffalo; Octaroon, Rome; A. B. Wolcott, Olean; Daniel Scott, Buffalo; N. S. Miles, Buffalo; Mary A. Sanders, Oswego; Delia Merry, Oswego; W. H. Dean, Oswego; H. N. Farnham, Jr., Oswego; Charley Schuyler, Buffalo; Dr. J. F. Huxley, Buffalo; Our Flag, Buffalo; Jennie Diefendorf, Oswego; H. D. Rose, Olean; W. A. Failing, Oswego; Chauncey Bradbrook, Buffalo; D. P. Read, Corning; Fred. W. Taylor, Oswego; A. J. Fox, Lyon's Falls; R. Havens, Jr., Corning; Shamrock, Oswego; Geo. R. Barber, Olean; L. Depew, Oswego; Durock, Lyon's Falls; G. Candee, Buffalo; Economist, Buffalo; J. L. Helling, Buffalo; Soldier Boy, Oswego; E. L. Coe, Oswego; Keystone, Lyon's Falls; Kaloolah, Boonville.

Coal—Sands Cole, Buffalo; Major Giles, Buffalo; Pat Brook No. 17, Geneva; Col. M. Corcoran, Geneva; Wm. Bell, Geneva.

Petroleum—Live Yankee, Buffalo.

Staves—Hattie Vandekan, Buffalo; Elzi, Buffalo; Robt. W. Jourdan, Buffalo; Ed. Merry, Buffalo; S. C. Little, Buffalo.

Feed—Albertus Perry, Oswego; S. H. Fish, Oswego.

Salt—J. B. Wygant, Syracuse.

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) is in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. New rye is quiet at 60c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 75c.@$1 for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue dull at former rates, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ⅌ lb. We quote, in detail, thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The receipts for the week ending to-day have been 57,327 Hides; sales, 32,652 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HALL & Co., 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres 22 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 491 Dry Buenos Ayres 27½ lbs., 20½c., gold, selected; 3,229 Dry Entre Rios, 24 lbs., 20c., gold, selected; 960 Dry Corrientes, 22½ lbs., 20c., selected; 11,500 Dry Montevideo, 21½@23½ lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; 675 Dry Central American, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,342 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Mexican, 19 lbs. private terms; 800 Dry West India, 20@24 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Campeachy, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Texas, 19@23 lbs., 22c.@23c., currency, as they run; 1,342 Dry Salted Matamoras, 35 lbs., private terms; 300 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 30 lbs., private terms; 978 Wet Salted Matamoras, 80 lbs., private terms; 3,600 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 151,800 (same time last year 173,500,) and 145 bales, as follows: 91,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24,500 Dry Montevideo, 13,900 Dry Rio Grande, 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,800 Dry Central American, 4,700 Dry Mexican, 1,000 Dry West India, 4,000 Dry Texas, 5,800 Dry-Salted African, 1,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 145 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LUMBER—The Albany *Argus* reports that the trade through the district has been good, though not so active as it was the week previous. The attendance of buyers has been fair, some of whom have purchased for their Winter trade. Prices are steady, and will be advanced should gold hold at its present figure, and be further advanced should gold go up. Receipts have been large, which is to be looked for at this season. The excess in the receipts to the close of the first week in August is 58,104,900 feet over the receipts of 1867, and 98,353,500 feet over the receipts of 1866 to a corresponding date. The Chicago receipts of Lumber for the week ending Aug. 8, were 40,545,000 feet, against 24,388,600 feet for the corresponding week of 1867. These figures make the aggregate receipts for the year 539,242,700 feet, against 406,990,600 feet, an increase for this year of 132,252,100 feet. The receipts of Lumber at Buffalo and Oswego for the weeks ending Aug. 3 and Aug. 10, were:

	Aug. 3. Feet.	Aug. 10. Feet.
Buffalo	9,666,700	7,537,600
Oswego	7,827,000	9,766,600
Total	17,493,700	17,304,200

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the fourth week of August, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	20,599,700	1,866	....	914,500
1867	14,993,600	1,087	....	614,200

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Aug. 7, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C ft.	Staves, Lbs.
1868	217,975,200	25,019	51,095	17,341,000
1867	159,870,300	13,234	....	16,148,800

Vessels are scarce and wanted. Freights show but little variation.

MOLASSES—Is dull at about former rates, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82½c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather better request, including Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 85@$8, ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in slack demand, including Crude Whale at 79c.@81c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in more request at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32½c.@35½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and depressed all day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$28 87½, closing at $28 75, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $23 87½@$24 37½ for Prime Mess, and $23@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, buyer's option, at $28 87 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and in request at uniform rates; sales equal to 175 pkgs., part to arrive, at 16½c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues quiet but firm; sales were reported of equal to 90 boxes at 17½c. for Stretford and Stafford; and 15½c.@16c. for Bellies, ⅌ lb. Lard has been in more request at stronger and more buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,550 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18¾c.@19¾c. for prime to choice steam, ⅌ lb.; also 250 tcs. prime steam, seller, September, at 18¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams rule dull at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in slack demand at former rates.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb	35	@45
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb., fresh pails	35	@40
State, firkins, ⅌ lb	38	@42
State, half-firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	41	@44
Welsh tubs, ⅌ lb	41	@44
Western Reserve, tubs, ⅌ lb	31	@35
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ⅌ lb	28	@33
Western Reserve, firkins, ⅌ lb	29	@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ⅌ lb	29	@33
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ⅌ lb	34	@38

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	16	@16½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	14½	@15½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	14½	@15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb	13	@14
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8	@11

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at steadier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 196 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in better request at from 13½c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 72,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 36,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19½c., and 26,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull to-day at 67½c.@68c. in bond, ⅌ gallon; sales 280 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive and depressed. For Liverpool there were taken 12,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, mainly at 5d., and 500 boxes Cheese, do., at 25s. ⅌ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Ducios, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation has been authorized to negotiate with foreign Powers to secure the adoption of new international laws for the better protection of emigrants.

A dispatch from Pesth says it is probable the Servian Prince KARAGEORGEVICH will be condemned by the tribunal before which he is to be tried on complaint of the Servian Regency.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had a pacific interview at Wiesbaden yesterday.

GENERAL.

Bishop STEVENS has appointed a committee to bring the subject of the division of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania before the the clergy and parishes, and to secure pledges toward the support of the Episcopate. The Bishop's friends and physicians declare that he needs the relief which this division will afford, and that the part to be set off will be stronger than one-half of the diocese already established. In the twenty-eight counties forming Central Pennsylvania there are forty clergymen of this church, over fifty parishes, three thousand communicants, and one million people.

The anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek, was celebrated at Turners' Hall, St. Louis, on Monday night. Speeches were made by Gen. SHEPPERD, a member of Gen. LYON's Staff, and EMIL PRETORIUS.

About 10 o'clock A. M. Sunday, Aug. 9, six water spouts were observed in Lake Erie off the harbor of Cleveland, six miles west, and several miles from shore, moving in an easterly direction. On the 7th inst., two or three were also observed off the coast of "Brookwood," a few miles east of the city. One of those observed on Sunday was very large.

More buildings are going up in Trenton, N. J., this season, than have been erected in any two years since 1860.

HENRY B. SMITH, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven, and for the last year Treasurer of the New-Haven Gas Company, was found dead in his room at the New-Haven Hotel on Tuesday morning. He has been in feeble health for some time. He was about 50 years of age.

Some days since a man at Austin, Texas, made some remarks derogatory to the ladies, for which Sergt. GEORGE BYRNE, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, knocked him down. For this the Democratic ladies of the city have presented the Sergeant with a silver cup.

The strike of the miners in the Mahoning Valley is now entering on its fourth month, with no prospect of reconciliation. The workmen prefer to lie idle rather than accept the present wages, and the mills prefer to lie idle rather than add to their losses by raising wages. Gov. TOD addressed the miners at Hubbard on Saturday, but without any apparent effect.

A telegram from Salt Lake gives the following estimate of the crops in Utah: Wheat, 830,000 bushels; corn, 115,000 bushels; potatoes, 700,000; sorghum, 130,000 gallons. The grasshoppers caused more damage this year than any previous season. The entire crop, in some counties, has been destroyed, while in other counties one-third has been lost, but, owing to the large quantity of land under cultivation, cereals are estimated equal to last year, while cotton will be in excess of last year's product. The fruit and grape crop is light, except in the southern portion of the Territory.

Mr. HENRY B. STANWOOD, member of the firm of SHREVE, STANWOOD & Co., of Boston, died on Tuesday morning. He was an able, enterprising, and clear-minded business man, a citizen highly esteemed and honored, and of spotless integrity of life and character.

A Denver dispatch says SCHUYLER COLFAX and party arrived on Saturday, and were to leave for Central and Golden City on Monday.

Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET is in Lynchburg, Va.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in Utica to day, and decide upon the day for holding the State Nominating Convention.

A larger breadth of crops was planted in Colorado this year than ever before. Seasonable rains and the early departure of grasshoppers insure a large yield. It is estimated that 60,000 acres are under cultivation in Colorado, of which three-tenths are wheat, and three-tenths corn. Corn is estimated to yield thirty bushels per acre.

The President sent to Baltimore on the 7th a pardon for JOHN E. TYLER, who had been sentenced to six months imprisonment for a violation of the Internal Revenue law, but it arrived a day too late, as the prisoner had already broken jail and escaped.

Pittsburg papers say that the panic occasioned by the development of the Texas fever, among a lot of cattle shipped to that point from the West, is rapidly subsiding. The disease was confined exclusively to one lot, and no new cases were developed there. All the afflicted cattle have been disposed of, and the yards are now free from diseased animals. The pens have been thoroughly renovated, and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the contagion.

Gen. BUCHANAN has issued a circular informing the planters who have received supplies from the Freedmen's Bureau that they must fulfil the letter of their bonds and ship their entire crops to the factors in New-Orleans, designated in a previous order. Any agent of the Bureau, he says, assisting or attempting to assist a planter to evade his obligation in this matter, or who, suspecting that a planter is attempting to evade them, does not take all proper measures in his power to prevent the same, will be dismissed.

The examination in the case of the PLUMLEYS, charged with the willful shooting and killing of JOHN GILMAN, Jr., in Shrewsbury, Vt., on the 18th inst., opened at Rutland on Monday afternoon. The accused parties are HORACE B. PLUMLEY, aged 42, who, it is charged, fired the fatal shot; ZIBA PLUMLEY, aged 67; FREDERICK PLUMLEY, aged 28, and GEO. BUTTERFLY, aged 20, all farmers.

The Vermont Republican Second District Convention, at White River Junction, on Tuesday, renominated Hon. LUKE P. POLAND for Congress by acclamation, and Capt. R. W. CLARKE, of Brattleboro, for Presidential Elector. Judge POLAND addressed the Convention at length upon the issues of the canvass. The district was well represented, and the Convention harmonious.

The Minister of Customs, a new office in the Dominion of Canada, has directed Collectors of Customs in the Dominion to enter lumber from Canadian to American or foreign ports as follows: Clear, $18 50 ₩ M.; Common, $8 ₩ M.; Culls, $4 ₩ M. Heretofore this rate has been the ruling price at the Canadian mills, viz: $16, $6, and $4 respectively.

GEORGE ANDERSON, of Haddonfield, N. J., was drowned at Atlantic City yesterday, while bathing at the place where two little girls were drowned some weeks since. The locality was marked "Dangerous," and he could not swim. His brother, who accompanied him, was rescued.

A medal is about to be struck to commemorate the Confederation of the North-American Provinces.

A steam flouring mill, at Leesville, Ind., owned by C. W. CARD & BRO., of Warsaw, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, $36,000. Insured in the Home, of New-York, and the Phoenix, of Hartford.

The former Mayor of Columbus, Miss., who was removed by military authority, has issued a proclamation stating that as military domination has been withdrawn, he and the Council are the rightful rulers of the city, and advising citizens who may be arrested and imprisoned by the military, to bring suit against such for false imprisonment.

The distance between New-York and Quebec is to be reduced at least sixty-eight miles by the extension of the Passumpsic River Railroad from the Derby Line, Vermont, to Waterville, in Canada East, a distance of twenty miles. Contracts for the work have been made, and in the course of two years it will be possible to leave this City by railroad and reach Quebec without change of cars, *via* the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada. Tourists to the picturesque regions of the Saginaw River and the Thousand Islands will be gratified at the prospect.

A Seymour and Blair ratification meeting was held in Hoboken last evening, which was addressed by Hon. A. O. EVANS, W. WORTENDYKE, Senator WINFIELD and Mr. ABBOTT.

A grand mass meeting of the supporters of the Labor Union was held at Cooper Institute last evening. Resolutions were passed and speeches made by W. J. JESSUP, ALEXANDER TROUP, Hon. Mr. KEADY, JOHN FORTNIESS, HENRY DARCEY, JOSEPH WILLARD, and others. A large outside meeting was also held.

Cotton was steady but slow of sale yesterday. Flour was in moderate request within our former range. Wheat was firmer and in demand, chiefly for milling. Corn was active and higher. Oats and Pork were dull and drooping. Lard was more sought after at buoyant rates. Groceries and Petroleum attracted rather more attention. Freights were quiet and heavy with 464 vessels of all classes in port.

Thaddeus Stevens.

The death of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS deprives the Radical section of the Republican Party of its recognized leader, and the House of Representatives of its most conspicuous, and, in some respects, most influential member.

From the first an ardent politician, Mr. STEVENS was not always an extreme one. His earliest experiences in Congress were as an associate of representative Whigs, and the foundations of his after influence were laid deep in earnest, persistent work. It was as a diligent committee man, zealous, untiring and faithful in the performance of the duties intrusted to him—not as a glib and frequent speaker, or the devotee of hobbies—that Mr. STEVENS worked his way to prominent usefulness. He was, however, from conviction, an opponent of the slave system, and when the formation of the Republican Party furnished the means of organized and effective, because practical, resistance to the encroachments of the Southern oligarchy, he threw himself into the movement with the energy which characterized him in everything. The difficulties of the contest did not dishearten him. He saw in the Republican Party a pledge of emancipation from the evils which enthralled and degraded the Republic, and he contributed greatly to its success.

The rebellion developed exigencies and created opportunities which made the reputation of Mr. STEVENS national. Until then his public influence had not gone far beyond the broad boundaries of his State, and his Congressional influence rested upon the thoroughness and value of his labors as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. For that position he was not particularly qualified. He knew comparatively little of the laws of finance and trade, and cherished narrow views as to the sources and guarantees of material progress and prosperity. But he was plodding, patient, dexterous in the application of the rules of the House, and strong in that force of will which for a brief period, subsequently, made him almost the master of the House. With the progress of the conflict came freer scope for his peculiar characteristics. He comprehended the magnitude of the crisis, while the majority about him saw but dimly its proportions, and realized the necessity of bold, strong measures, while others clung to hopes of pacification and compromise. He was one of the few who are not afraid to grasp first principles and lay hold of great truths, or to push them to their remotest logical result. Thus he differed with the Administration and the party as to the relation of the rebel States to the Union, and the course that should be pursued in regard to them. He discerned the expediency of emancipation, and urged it long before Mr. LINCOLN issued his proclamation.

Mr. STEVENS was not at that period the legislative dictator he afterward aspired to be. He never concealed his opinions and purposes, and never hesitated to do all that could be done to promote them. But though ahead of the Republican Party, he was a steady coworker with it through all the stages of the war, sustaining its every measure, and rendering valuable assistance to the Government in the execution of its plans.

The requirements which grew out of the restoration of peace, found Mr. STEVENS less qualified for efficient service. For the needs of bitter strife, none could be more fitted by habits of thought or readiness for rough and ready action. Means were less thought of then than results. And Mr. STEVENS, with his contempt for nice distinctions, constitutional or ethical, was just the man for the occasion. It was a season of perilous excitement, and the qualities of revolutionary leaders reappeared in him. He failed, as men cast in his mould usually do fail, when the time came for reconstructing the shattered institutions of the South, and restoring friendly relations between the sections. The partisan leader occupied the place of the statesman. He was for consummating a conquest—not for hastening reconciliation. He would have supplemented the horrors of war with banishment and confiscation. He demanded measures that would have rendered the union of North and South impossible, except in the relation of conqueror and conquered. The remorseless logic which sustained war measures, insisted on postponing the return of peace. He had so fostered hatred of the nation's enemies, that he refused, even in their helplessness, to extend the fraternal hand. In the abstract, perhaps, and in the light of his convictions, he was in this consistent. Certainly he was outspoken, fearless, and, in a certain sense, formidable. But his spirit was unchristian, and his measures were unjust and impolitic.

It cannot be truthfully said that Mr. STEVENS exercised a happy influence over the Republican policy in the matter of Reconstruction. His most extreme views were not accepted by the party. He never obtained a hearing for his confiscation scheme, and the territorial doctrine on which he predicated his plans was denied recognition. The Constitutional Amendment, which was originally offered as a basis of restoration, was so regarded in spite of him. And the conditions of Reconstruction, stern and sweeping as they are, would have been still more severe had his plans prevailed. He desired, in truth, to delay rather than to hasten the return of the excluded States, and he would have kept them out till doomsday rather than tolerate conditions lacking what he deemed essential.

On the subject of Reconstruction, then, Mr. STEVENS must be considered the Evil Genius of the Republican Party. For though the specific schemes which he cherished failed, he succeeded, with Democratic help, in fastening upon the bills as enacted, features at variance with the calm judgment of the party. His manner, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, also tended to develop the intolerant spirit from which the party suffered. He was defiant, despotic, and in all things irritating. His imperious will brooked neither dissent nor delay. He stifled discussion by a too constant use of "the previous question," and provoked dissension by a heedless application of the party whip. No other man in the House could have done what Mr. STEVENS did with impunity. And he was enabled to do it in part because of an indomitable purpose—the joint product of conviction and temper—and in part because of the respect earned by a long, arduous and consistent Congressional career.

His leadership entailed disaster in other directions. The impeachment was, perhaps, the most notable of his mistakes. Of that he was the promoter and the guiding spirit. To him it owed its origin, and to his management the prosecution was indebted for whatever strength it possessed. Latterly his control of the House was evidently impaired. His feeble health gradually unfitted him for stormy contests, and the Republican Party seemed to feel the necessity of a cooler judgment and a more generous spirit in the conduct of its counsels. The Chicago Convention marked the triumph of other purposes than those which he had made his own, and foreshadowed a more generous and more judicious policy than that which he had favored.

The Question Before the People.

The all-important question presented to the people, North and South, is not whether a Republican or Democratic Administration shall rule the country. The political conflict which agitates every section of this continent is not simply partisan, as in ordinary cases where the people are called upon to judge between an Administration and the Opposition—between the "ins" and the "outs." The welfare of the Republic during a long series of years depends upon the result of the coming elections. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats, as such, can rely upon the prestige of a party name in such a conflict, any more than they could four years ago. Now, as then, more serious interests are at stake than those involved in the possession of the White House, or of the Capitol, or of party spoils.

The military successes which closed the war for the Union only furnished a basis for the restoration of peace. The absence of actual war is not peace. LEE's surrender was no argument proving the restored loyalty of his troops. It simply indicated their exhaustion, their inability to fight. Of course, the defeat of the rebellion proved its folly—but it did not prove conversion. Indeed, we should have had little respect for the sincerity of convictions which could be altered by the mere fact of failure. Our adversaries were unwise in expecting, on the other hand, that we should show the same want of sincerity in the justice of our cause by contenting ourselves with an empty boast of military victory. Our watchword from the beginning had been not conquest, but peace. The war was not a duel—it settled the claim (so far as armed force could settle it) that the nation has a right to the sovereign allegiance of all its citizens. But a settlement thus made by war might, by another outbreak of hostilities, be jeopardized, and perhaps annulled. Something more, then, was required. The laws, which during the war had been silent, must now speak again and ratify and secure the results gained on the battle field. But ordinary legislation might be repealed; hence the necessity of incorporating in a constitutional amendment the legal conditions of a more perfect union and of permanent peace. It is true that a resort to arms having once been determined upon, it is easy to throw aside constitutional enactments. But, then, we all remembered that the war through which we had passed was made possible only through a misunderstanding as to the exact meaning of our Federal Constitution in regard to the claims entertained by the two great parties in that struggle. Was it not important that any such ambiguous construction should be henceforth prevented? As a rule, our people abide by the laws. At any rate, the least we could ask was a constitutional guarantee, securing what had been gained at so great cost, and preventing future difficulties.

In a great measure this result has been achieved, through the fourteenth amendment. But the people cannot shut their eyes to the fact that this has been accomplished in the very teeth of the former Secessionists, and that the means through which it has been accomplished are pronounced unconstitutional and invalid by the Democratic Party. The feeling of insecurity, therefore, as to this most vital element in the restoration of peace, still remains. It has still to be decided by the popular vote whether the war had any real significance, whether it accomplished anything of permanent value for the nation. Admit that the prominent secession leaders acquiesced in their defeat, still the people remember that they did not cordially participate in the work of restoration. They looked upon the allegiance to which they returned as being precisely that which they had repudiated. They entirely ignored all conditions which the results of the war imposed and made necessary. They looked upon the war itself as a simple test of physical forces in which they had failed. When it was over they deemed it a myth, and regarded its results as empty shadows.

And here is the great mistake which the Democrats are now making—namely, in adopting this Southern view. And they are building their hopes of success upon the idea that the people at large adopt a similar view. It is a mistaken confidence. The popular sentiment has not thus essentially altered; what it was in 1864 and 1866 it remains to-day—and what it demanded then, and now demands, is absolute security and permanent peace. Vituperation directed against either Mr. SEYMOUR or Gen. GRANT effects nothing. It is impossible to create a diversion by directing attention on the one hand to the war record of extreme Democrats, or to the incidental abuses connected with the Congressional plan of reconstruction on the other. The popular thought, as we said at the first, goes down far below these surface eddies to the one great argument—to the grand idea of the conflict which cost us three billions of money and half a million of lives, and to the realization of that idea. Two years ago this idea might have been realized but for the Opposition. If this had been the case then to-day, instead of joining issues upon the old questions, the nation, having fairly passed its tremendous crisis, would be divided upon other matters relating to its industrial development.

As it is, the danger is not yet passed—the fever is not over. The Republicans, in view of the critical situation, have acted wisely in nominating Gen. GRANT. But the Democrats have insisted upon their old and favorite ideas that the war was essentially a failure; that the public debt is a national disgrace, and that any plan of restoration which insists upon securing the nation against future disturbance, is a ridiculous humbug.

Thus the Republican Party stands upon an essentially just platform, and seeks to identify itself with the sentiment of the people; while, on the other hand, the Democratic Party has learned nothing from former defeats, and insists upon its old ideas more than once repudiated by the people. It, moreover, appeals to the most ignorant and inveterate prejudices of the past, ignoring the progress made during the most important decade in American history. Making a vain pretence to conservatism, it seeks to disturb, to agitate and to convulse the nation.

Is the Republic to be Mexicanized by the success of this disturbing element? That is the question for the people to decide. We are not loth to leave the question with them. They see on the one hand a settled plan of restoration already established in seven out of the ten lately Confederate States. They see the Legislatures of those States taking prompt steps to remove disabilities from the disfranchised whites. On that side they remark the disposition toward conciliation, harmony and peace. From the other side they hear only defiant mutterings, threats of violence and of continued discord. Can we doubt what their decision will be?

Immigrant Swindles—The Labor Question.

Some of the Castle Garden immigrants are avenging the frauds that were practiced upon their countrymen before the establishment of that depot, by securing westward passages under false pretences. The manager of an ironworks in Pennsylvania informs us that after paying the fares of several small companies of Germans from Philadelphia to his works, only to miss them next morning, he secured a considerable company of Europeans at Castle Garden, sent a man to the works with them and lodged them in his boarding-house. The next morning they made for an early westward train in a body. A few were overpowered by the watchman and compelled to pay for their lodging. The rest had merely been helped gratis several hundred miles on their contemplated journey to the Mississippi Valley. Upon inquiry he found his neighbors similarly swindled; and there is reason to believe that this game is thoroughly organised by a few rascals, and extensively practiced. Immigrants should be made by the proper authorities to understand that it will not pay in the long run.

Meanwhile the Chinese, without whose cheap and faithful services the mills and railways of California could not proceed, are being driven from our shores by fraud and imposition. Says a writer in *Lippincott:* "The present State Government got into power on a pledge to the working voters that it would do all in its power to prevent further imports of Mongolian laborers, and, impliedly, that it would do all it could to worry out of the country those that are here. This feeling, officially declared in the Executive inaugural, has alarmed the Chinamen, and a notable exodus has begun; the departures are now greatly in excess of the new arrivals."

Just on the eve of closer relations with China—just as we are looking to the completion of the Pacific Railway to give us plentiful Asiatic labor and so develop our boundless resources and make bread and iron cheap, this new phase of the labor movement is exceedingly discouraging. It is akin to the system of compulsion upon which strikes proceed, and will ultimately starve labor out. Capital can live without labor, and it can find plenty of intelligent labor ready to grow and thrive with it. But labor cannot live without capital. How long will it take men to learn that when wheels stand still labor is a drug in the market, and that when wheels revolve, labor is well paid and is always in demand? When the general business of the country is good, employment is *steady*, and the surplus of earnings buys homesteads instead of supporting strikes. Now, in order to draw out capital, and to create new wealth, there must be a large increase of cheap labor. Otherwise capital will lie still or go elsewhere, and wealth will stay in the bowels of the earth. There is no alternative. Cheap and steady labor, and enough of it to guarantee its permanence, is the only chance open to the industrial classes to share in the fruits of capital. How can this be said to degrade labor, when it is the only means by which industry can find steady employment? It not only makes labor remunerative and enables it to become independent, but it emancipates the better class of it and opens broader fields for its development. The importation of a million Chinamen to our farms, mines and manufactures, will degrade and starve out labor just as did the letting loose of ten thousand locomotives and a hundred thousand steam-engines. It will compete with native industry just as agricultural and mining machinery has done, not by taking the bread out of its mouth, but by creating for it a higher plane.

Everything that increases the productiveness and usefulness of the natural materials and forces is a boon to every human creature. Every cheaper agency that can make a blade of grass grow, or move a weight, or plane a board, or open a rock is a help to the man that dug and tugged at these things by brute force before. It does not take away his employment—it simply creates so much new value, in so much shorter time, that he gets a larger benefit from it than he did before by doing the work himself. It creates so many new consumers and new wants that more varied and better paying branches of labor are in demand. The argument that proves the importation of plentiful cheap labor an injury to the working classes also proves that the steam engine, the railway and the "labor-saving" machine has starved and ruined them.

It should appear, therefore, that the laborer is his own swindler, in so far as he encourages strikes and discourages immigration. If ten Chinamen and a steam engine go to work in the same field with him, but add nothing to the product, stimulate no new wants, interest no new capital and open no new fields, then indeed he may sigh for the good old times when each individual made what he ate and wore—and went starved and naked.

But the strike swindle is even more direct and immediate in its results. Capital cannot be starved out. Almost every man who owns property that strikes can prostrate, owns other property that strikes can but remotely touch. Strikers, however, not only soon get to the bottom of their reserved fund, but that fund was what should have bought them homesteads and independence if they had only allowed *steady* work to go on. And in the long run, strikers get no better rates than are offered. When strikers must work or starve, capital remembers—and takes the advantage it gave up when labor swaggered and threatened.

MINOR TOPICS.

We understand that the War Democrats of this City are about holding a preliminary meeting for the purpose of effecting a thorough and independent organization to support Gen. GRANT. They are greatly alarmed at the present aspect of affairs, and are by no means prepared to go back upon their war record, and ignore all that they have done, by supporting SEYMOUR and WADE HAMPTON, and contributing their votes and means to inaugurate anarchy and another civil war. Some of the leading men in the City among the War Democrats are taking part in this important movement, and it will be followed by similar organizations in other States.

If the Revenue officers will keep a sharp eye, or a pair of sharp eyes, on the "baggage" of persons arriving at this port from Havana, they may, perhaps, learn how a good many hundred thousand cigars get in every year free of duty.

We publish the full opinion of Attorney-General EVARTS on the disputed questions, first, whether the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is vacant; second, whether the President can appoint a successor to Mr. ROLLINS during the recess of the Senate. Mr. EVARTS reasons the case elaborately, and arrives at the conclusion that, under the terms of the Tenure of Office law, and under the terms of ROLLINS' letter of resignation, the office is not vacant; and therefore it is so obvious that the President has no power to appoint a new officer to the place, that the second question does not require to be separately considered.

In the general eagerness to get the "views" of great men on public questions, the reporter of a Brooklyn paper tells how he obtruded himself upon Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, at the Turkish Baths in Brooklyn, when he had "just risen from his *siesta*, and was in slippers, without vest, and suspenders off from his shoulders." Though caught in this plight, Mr. BOTTS at once proceeded to give his views on politics, reconstruction, Southern loyalty, the Presidential election, the Democratic Party and the BLAIR family. The ideas he expressed are a good deal more sensible than those he has lately uttered when in full dress; and though we do not agree with all his remarks, we must admit there was sagacity in his reply to the reporter's question as to the probability of revolution and disturbance by the Seymour-Blair Party. "I think," said he, "we shall have no open war in any event, and if GRANT is elected by an imposing vote, as he probably will and should be, we shall have a pretty quiet time in the future; but if SEYMOUR should come so near to it as to give encouragement to their ambitious hopes of ultimate success, we shall have in the South what will be far worse than open war, which can be put down at once and forever. We shall probably have a great disturbance of the public peace, public prosperity greatly retarded, and good fellowship between the different sections and among ourselves indefinitely postponed."

Mr. DISRAELI's parliamentary logic was always of a remarkable kind, and, coming from a man of his peculiar temperament and genius, had usually something unexpected in it, which passed in general for originality. As a fastidious man of high culture, and a statesman who naturally leaned to the aristocratic refinements, he has just been declaring, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, that "over-refinement and over-education lead very often to a *perversity* of opinion and an *affectation* of philosophy that cannot deal with the robust and vigorous principles which belong to the people." Meaning that he, Mr. DISRAELI, relies more on the instincts and ideas of the common people than on the enlightened views and purposes of the upper classes. DISRAELI is certainly a clever man. If he goes on in that style he will beat ERNEST JONES and BRIGHT at their own weapons, and they will not know where to have him. With his strong partiality for the people's ways and ideas, his enemies will find it hard to get the better of him, very probably.

The emigration of European Mormons to Utah has been very large of late. A week or two since we announced the landing at Castle Garden of nearly one thousand of these people, *en route* to Salt Lake, and on Tuesday a ship arrived, bringing not far from nine hundred more of them, bound to the same destination. We are informed that one of the European steamship lines is now under contract to bring *ten thousand* Mormon passengers—mostly Welsh and Scandinavian—in addition to those already here. We observe that there was great mortality among the passengers who arrived on Tuesday. This might have been expected as the consequence of crowding so large a number on board a sailing ship which took forty days to make the voyage.

One of the curious things we see nowadays in the English papers is the cry that during the frightful hot weather of the past month almost nobody dared to dress in cool clothing, but black broadcloth and high black silk hats continued to be "the correct thing," which none could contravene. Now, one of the chief points of ridicule made by Europeans against Americans has always been our love of black as a constant national color of costume. And yet we venture to say that if a native of any country in the world should land in New-York to-day, and walk our streets for the first time, the principal thing that would strike him would be the endless variety of hats, coats, trousers, boots, shoes, collars, neck-ties, and apparel of all sorts, shapes and colors, sensibly contrived to present a respectable appearance, and at the same time secure the greatest practical immunity from the heat. Even when we cling to fashion, we see to it that fashion provides us with comparative comfort.

The Californians are making very wise and intelligent efforts to give a proper direction to the current of emigration which is now flowing largely into the golden State. They have just established in San Francisco the California Immigration Association, the object of which is to collate all reliable information as to the various products of the different sections of the State, the prices of land, the facilities to market, the location and quality of lands still subject to entry, the profits in raising grain or stock, or in cultivating the grape in different counties of the State, and such information relative to lands for sale or lease as will enable the immigrant, without unnecessary delay or needless expense, to purchase or lease a home anywhere in the State at the lowest market rate without the employment of middle-men, with a full knowledge of its adaptation to the business he designs to follow. The Association will be of great advantage to all who propose removing to California; and intending emigrants would do well to put themselves in communication with it, and derive information from it, before leaving for the Pacific Coast.

The United Provinces of La Plata have just elected to the Presidency DON DOMINGO SARMIENTO, late Minister of the Republic to the United States. DON DOMINGO, now about 57 years old, is a singularly gifted man, who has devoted his whole life to the cause of popular education in his native country and in Chili, and by whose influence the Argentine Confederacy assumed its present shape as a federal union. He is as distinguished for his literature as his statesmanship, and was always a warm lover of the United States and their institutions—their common schools especially. It is to be hoped for the sake of progress among those Spanish-American States, that the government of so excellent a man will not be disturbed.

The late Schuetzenfest of Vienna had one grand element of glorification and success. This was the presence of a body of two hundred riflemen from the City of Frankfort. It had been said that Vienna was no more a German city, and believed that the *rococo* and undeniable Frankfort would not give any countenance to the Fest. But the latter ended all doubt on the matter by sending her fraternal "two hundred," and the meeting at the railway depot was full of enthusiasm and overpowering emotion—a gushing as of the Mein and Danube coming together. The young soldiers, by their spokesman, announced that they came as Germans to the venerable German centre, and declared that renewed Austria was the battle-field of German development. A number of Berlin University men sent their greetings to the same purpose, and it seems, on the whole, as if the people of North Germany did not want to have those of South Germany kept "out in the cold" on account of BISMARCK's recent arrangements.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

OPERA BOUFFE.

Mlle. TOSTEE, the inimitable, returned to America on Tuesday, in the steamship *Ville de Paris*. She is thoroughly well in health, and eager to renew her American triumphs in opera, and no one doubts that she can readily do so. We shall not, however, have the privilege of being the first to greet her on her return. The success of "Barbe Blue" is so perfect that it would be folly in any way to interfere with it. Mr. BATEMAN, moreover, has a double company, and he proposes to put Mlle. TOSTEE at the head of a flying column, and move at once upon the adjoining cities. The lady's fame is so well established that she will find hosts of friends wherever she goes.

We notice, by the way, that a cotemporary has fallen into the mistake of supposing that Mr. BATEMAN's season of Opera Bouffe at Niblo's Garden will terminate with the present week. Nothing could be more erroneous; the season is now in its fourth week, but, in point of fact, has only just commenced. The country folk are its supporters, for the reason that New-Yorkers are out of town. These two moving masses will take turn and turn about greatly to the benefit of Mr. BATEMAN. The season at Niblo's will not terminate before October.

OPERA BOUFFE AT THE THEATRE FRANCAISE.

Mr. GRAU expects to open the French theatre, altered, enlarged and improved, on the 22d October. We have already published a list of the artists engaged for his Opera Bouffe. The opening opera will be "Geneviève de Brabant."

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

In the drama of the "Fire Fly" it is evident that Mr. EDWARD FALCONER has adhered strictly to the letter of the contract. He has supplied LOTTA with an entertainment that lasts an evening, and one in which she shall be constantly before the public. At least this is the conclusion to which one must naturally arrive who witnesses a performance of the piece. In the "Fire Fly" there are seventeen scenes—LOTTA is the leading character in sixteen of them. This excessive concentration on a single character puts a stop to all dramatic action, and is therefore intensely inartistic. A protean farce can proceed on such a basis, but a five-act drama requires something firmer for its support. LOTTA, be it allowed, is fresh, clever, good. But every quality she possesses would be heightened by an occasional but absolute absence from the scene.

The "Fire Fly" opens with the promise of a plot, and in a dawdling way fulfills it. *Harold Cecil*, (subsequently *Louis Victor*) appears on the Mole or Quay of Algiers, in company with *Rake*, his servant. He has left England in consequence of a difficulty which compromised his honor, and determines to seek oblivion and the other delicacies of the season in foreign service. He is helped in his scheme by an accident which occurs on the railroad from Paris to Marseilles. Both he and his servant are reported to be among the slain on that occasion, and hence he fondly believes no trace will remain of his whereabouts. Having no need of a servant he wishes to part with *Rake*, but that worthy, like *Mark Tapley*, refuses to leave him, and they both enlist in a French regiment. This much we learn in the first scene. The sequel is scattered through the ensuing acts, and at times with such singular incongruity that the audience greeted the homeopathic dole with laughter. Thus when *Harold* meets his brother in "a street in Algiers," (where every one meets every one,) and the latter expresses a peculiarly stiff sort of contrition for having got *Harold* into a scrape, drives him from his country, robbed him of his estates, and smuggled him of his title; and *Harold* passes it off airily with a stamp of resolve and a benevolent glance into the wings, the house, either unmindful of its duties or regardless of them, laughed outright. And in other instances where Mr. FALCONER tried to return to the subject of his ragged plot he was equally unfortunate. The pitch of his speech at such moments, it must be added, is more than melo-dramatic. It is as gushing as a dime novel, and with an antique lingo of the old Bowerysim about it that remind one of the nautical drama of yore, now happily dead and buried. Briefly to complete the story: *Harold's* brother—who saunters through "a street in Algiers," as though it were Pall-Mall—has committed a forgery. It is charged upon *Harold*, and rather than expose a member of his own family, he (*Harold*) bears the brunt and takes refuge in flight. The news of the accident reaches the brother, who thereby, and owing to family deaths, becomes possessed of a fortune and of a title.

Harold, to turn to the military side of the picture, differs from most Englishmen in speaking the French language to perfection. It is very late in the play when his nationality is discovered. Owing to this fact, perhaps, he obtained promotion to the rank of Corporal, but better still, he wins the good graces of *Fire Fly*, the *Vivandiere* of the regiment. All else may be dismissed for the consideration of this lively insect. *Fire Fly* is the pet of the army—a child of nature with a civilized knowledge of the drum. She speaks her mind to every one, and no door or tent is closed against her. Once at least in each act, she harangues the troopers in the flattest bosh ever written for such pretty lips, and commits a dozen impertinencies which are only funny because they are done funnily. *Fire Fly*, or rather LOTTA, does not preach in her most textual moments. The weight and witlessness of her lines have no perceptible influence on her temperament. After every little military lecture she kicks up her heels sportively, and cheerily incites her comrades to drink. Heavy-breeched Zouaves and lanky Hussars, maddened with her beauty, mirth and potation, approach her in their cups and try to kiss her. Then you should see her virtue. She smacks their faces, (with her hand, be it understood,) until the audience roars with laughter, for the virtue of a French vivandiere is, to say the least, notorious. In this way an unruly barrack-room is soon brought to terms, and then follows a soothing potion in the shape of a narration of some military exploit. These narrations prevail everywhere. There is no escaping them. They might in all conscicourness be reduced; and particularly one where the quality of the good *Fire Fly's* potions seems to be called into question. She narrates a story about an estimable warrior, whose career was characterized by a brilliant succession of slaughters. Finally he falls into the hands of the Arabs, and he has a tough time to get back to the French line, after slaying myriads and being himself pierced in innumerable places. He returns naturally somewhat exhausted, but firm in the saddle. He sees *Fire Fly*; asks for a drink, and swallows it, and drops from his horse, dead. We desire to hush up the circumstance as much as possible, but it is stated as a fact that the poor man was able to bear two sabre blades in his body, bringing them promptly and safely home to the camp in that repository and apparently suffering nothing but thirst, when a single glass of the charming vivandiere's liquor wrought this calamity upon him.

Fire Fly, as we have indicated, is the favorite of every one, and every one makes love to her except *Harold*, who says "Poor child!" He continually says "Poor child," adding, after two hours, "She is too pretty for such a life." *Fire Fly* finds this a change, and likes it. She is ready to do anything for *Harold*; to pump him; to snub him, and finally to serve him and love him with the entire devotion of a woman's heart. She does not get much out of him at first; but she discovers his story, and at the last moment, when he is threatened with death for striking a superior officer, obtains a pardon and delivers it precisely at the moment when the soldiers are fusilading her friend. She throws herself before the fire, receives the charge and dies.

There is a necessity for this sad termination of what seemed to be a jolly piece. Africa being a common place of resort of the English aristocracy, like Scarborough, Leamington, Brighton or Cheltenham, it occurred as a matter of course that *Harold* should meet there, in "a street in Algiers," the lady of his earliest love, and that subsequently, in a tent, she should say she loved him. What, then, was to become of poor *Fire Fly*, who knew these circumstances? Nothing. She has an interview with the Princess, and ferociously says that she can shoot her, but, fascinated by her charms, relents, and leaves her unharmed. *Harold* gets into his second scrape for protecting this Princess, and it is the magnanimous *Fire Fly* who saves his life at the sacrifice of her own. Evidently he could not be left with two sweethearts, and there could be no unexpected and impressive *denouement* without the death of the heroine who gave life to the piece. The device is a clumsy one, but in keeping with the average invention of the piece.

The drama possesses picturesque merits which will insure its success. These are entirely of a military character, and none the less interesting on that account. The groups are sometimes very pretty, and the terminations of the acts display an experienced hand. It must be added that the management at Wallack's has done everything to place this piece properly before the public. The French dresses both for officers and men are excellent. The supernumeraries too handle their arms with considerable skill, and behave like soldiers. The new scenery prepared for the occasion is all that the drama requires, and is executed in the usual style of this theatre.

There are about two-dozen characters in the play, most of whom have little to do in it, and that little at long intervals. The *Fire Fly* is, of course, the most important part. In point of length, we doubt if it can be surpassed. Miss LOTTA, (whose name is CRABTREE, and whose father is after her with a sharp stick about certain earnings which he is mean enough to claim from the poor child,) has been measured for the *rôle*, and it fits her to the knee. Below that all is insubordination and riot. What punctuation is to literature, legs are to LOTTA. She uses them capriciously, just as CHARLES READE uses a comma. Sometimes she aggravates a sentence with a dozen antics; at another time an entire paragraph may escape with a single kick. But, as in the case of the distinguished author we have named, we generally find the greatest amount of accentuation in the place where we least expect it; so with LOTTA, when we are persuaded she will be quiet we discover to our amusement that she is on the verge of a breakdown; or she prances up and down the stage sideways, as NAPOLEON in the print is represented to have crossed the Alps; or she jumps upon a table and *won't* keep quiet, although the thing rocks, and she knows it is maddening to the spectator. All these things are most tolerable, and not to be endured. So we will return to a consideration of the part down to the knee. It is quite evident that LOTTA owes everything to nature and very little to art. Her manner is froward, but it is the frowardness of a quick, amiable child. Her voice is clear and agreeable, but when forced, as it need must be in so long a part, it has a good deal of the unpleasant quality noticeable in Mrs. JOHN WOOD's voice. There are one or two passages of feeling, which were given with much tenderness, assuring us that were Miss LOTTA to study she might readily become something more than the "spoilt child of the stage." Be this as it may, she plays the part in a way peculiar to herself, and with such abundant vivacity that no one can help being carried away with it.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER was a dignified and kindly *Harold*, sustaining the character, which is well sketched, with ample manliness and skill. Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON as *Col. Chateauroy* was unnecessarily overbearing. It is always presumable that an officer is a gentleman, but this was not perceptible in Mr. HAMILTON's performance. Although the *Colonel* being jealous of *Harold's* popularity, desired his removal, and finally provoked him to a breach of military discipline, it does not follow that he would blurt out his antimosity to every one. Such a character is generally concealed, not open. A small part of a Jew *Shadrick Levi* was played extremely well by Mr. T. MCWADE, who is new to this theatre. Of the other parts intrusted to Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. LAMB, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, &c., it is unnecessary to speak. They were, of course, thoroughly well-rendered. Miss LE CLAIRE PHILLIPS made her first appearance as the *Princess of Corona*, and created a decidedly favorable impression. The lady has a pleasing voice and a good style. Although evidently no novice, she labored under considerable trepidation. We expect to find in this lady a desirable actress of the realistic school.

The "Fire Fly" will, of course, be repeated every night until further notice.

WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana on Saturday, Aug. 8, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser J. S. SAFFORD will accept our thanks for courtesies.

WEST INDIES.

Health of the Island of Cuba—Late Intelligence from Hayti, St. Domingo and Jamaica—Revolution Rampant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

During several days past the weather has been exceedingly warm, and a considerable number of yellow fever cases have been reported. The cholera has almost entirely disappeared. The business of the season may now be considered ended, and during the next two months it would be difficult to find a more quiet and sleepy city than this. All who are not constrained by dire necessity to remain, have taken their departure. Many have gone to the United States and the Canadas, some to Europe, and a large number to the country and neighboring villages of Marianao, Jesus del Monte, Puentes Grandes, Calaiazar and Guanabacoa. In the last-named locality, (only five or six miles distant from Havana,) it is estimated that the population has increased by some ten thousand since the appearance of cholera here.

HAYTI.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer *Solent* has placed us in possession of news from Jacmel to the 18th.

From the *Independance* of Jacmel, of the 14th of July, we quote the following:

"For the last two days the brigands who infested the neighborhood have assembled at a given point, provided with ammunitions of war. Yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M., Gen. S. VERNESET, whose valor is well known, left the city at the head of a detatchment. After an hour's march the troops reached the neighborhood of Gaste and Moubain.

There they met the enemy, superior in numbers, and strongly intrenched. The combat was protracted and bloody. In about an hour's time our ammunition failed us, and the General gave order to retreat. J. DOMINIQUE, however, charged and carried the intrenchment at the head of fifteen brave Jacmelians, and took from the enemy arms and ammunition.

Gen. J. P. HECTOR, who had returned to Jacmel for the purpose of protecting that place from the attacks of the Piquets, had issued a decree proclaiming THOMAS CHRISTI an outlaw, and offering 5,000 Haitian dollars reward for his head. THOMAS CHRISTI is at the head of the Piquets, a lawless set, represented as proclaiming no political principle whatever, but whose object it is said to be robbery and assassination.

An attack had been made by the Dominicans on the territory of Haiti. Les Anses à Petre had been taken, Gen. TOUSSAINT BOYER and his son murdered, Grand Gosier sacked and Saltrou burned down.

The traitor BAEZ, President of St. Domingo, after negotiating the sale of a portion of the territory of St. Domingo, wishes to encroach on our frontiers, but we shall soon show these monsters that we prefer to make the sacrifice of our liberty before submitting ourselves and our families to their outrages."

The latest accounts furnish the following through a correspondent:

"Mr. HOLLISTER, the American *Chargé d'Affaires* at Port au Prince, after having obliged the Haytiens who had taken refuge under his flag, to leave the Consulate on June 20, took his departure on the *Penobscot* for Gonaives on an official visit. On his arrival there he was received by VICTORIN CHEVALLIER, SALNAVE's General, with unusual honors, a salute being fired from the forts of the town. Mr. HOLLISTER, in company with VICTORIN CHEVALLIER visited the forts of the town and dined with VICTORIN, the American flag flying during the whole time. The next morning Mr. HOLLISTER left Gonaives and proceeded to Mole St. Nicolas, which place, it is openly asserted, he designs making the headquarters of the United States in the West Indies.

The revolution must and will succeed, munitions of all sorts having been provided to the army of 4,000 men before Port au Prince. No mercy, writes the General-in-Chief, will be shown to the murderers who attempted to assassinate GEFFRARD and his family on the 23d of February, 1868."

Later news from Jacmel, dated July 24, gives us intelligence of moment.

ST. DOMINGO.

The *Gleaner*, of July 24, publishes the following:

"The news from St. Domingo is to the 10th inst. That country is now in a complete state of revolution. At various points strong forces under well accredited chiefs, are gathered for the purpose of overthrowing the Government. In a central position stands Gen. MANZUETA, in command of a column; he is one of the most implacable enemies of President BAEZ. On the frontiers of the South, Gen. OGANDO MORENO and others have risen. On the frontiers of the North, Gen. POLANCO had also taken up arms. There is no doubt that BAEZ will fall very soon, for public opinion is very unfavorable to him, and he is detested on account of his desire to sell the country to the Spaniards or Americans. A general revolution is imminent, and it is very probable that Gen. LUPERON, who is the chief of the present movement in the Dominican Republic, will assume the power. Gen. LUPERON is now in this city (Kingston) on his way to St. Domingo, attended by some of his friends."

JAMAICA.

Dates from Kingston are to July 24.

The health of the island was good. W. M. ANDERSON, Esq., the Immigration Agent-General in the island, had left here for England in the last packet, *en route* for India, where he will act as Immigration Agent for this island. Hitherto planters had complained very much of the class of coolies sent them, and hence the necessity for Mr. ANDERSON's presence in India, where he will be able to select such laborers as are really adapted to the work to be performed. It is said he will be so engaged for at least three years.

MEXICO.

Movements of Filibusters—Ortega Free—Escobedo at the Capital—New Tariff.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8.

The news brought by the steamer *Granada*, (which will probably reach New-York before this letter,) is unimportant. Intelligence had reached the Capital that a force of some 500 Filibusters had congregated on the Rio Grande, and would probably soon invade the country.

On the 18th ult., the Government gave orders to the Governor of New-Leon to liberate Gen. D. JESUS GONZALES ORTEGA, who is to be allowed to reside wherever he may find it convenient. The same order was given with reference to JOSE MARIA PANTONI.

Gen. ESCOBEDO had arrived at the Capital to give account of his late campaign.

The commission of merchants and officials, charged with the formation of a new tariff, had completed their work, which they will present to Congress. It is proposed to allow for the payment of import duties the terms of the old ordinance. F.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Guiding Star.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, from Aspinwall Aug. 3, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following specie list:

Lees & Waller, gold	$117,666 07
Lees & Waller, silver	84,333 93
Order, gold	500,000 00
Total	$702,000 00

Capt. HOWES, of the *Guiding Star*, reports being detained thirty hours at Aspinwall, on account of damage occasioned to the Panama Railroad by excessive rains. The track near Obispo was washed away, but was speedily repaired, and the trains passed over in safety. Capt. HOWES also reports having experienced heavy gales from N.E., and rough head sea, in the Carribean Sea. In lat. 35°, long. 74°, saw a large and beautiful water-spout, which continued for some fifteen minutes, and broke about five miles from the steamer.

Great Fire in Santiago, Chili—Internal Improvements in Peru—Central American News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1868.

We have news from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 18th July, and from Lima and Callao to the 27th.

A great fire at Santiago, which broke out in the storehouse of Don EMILIO BRIEDA, destroyed over $200,000 in property and goods, of which $116,000 were insured.

The United States war ships *Nyack*, *Kearsage*, and *Dakotah*, were at Valparaiso on the 18th July. The American ship *Nightingale* arrived at Valparaiso on the 8th, with the telegraph wires "from the Russian Possessions."

In the Province of Araucania, Chili, the Indians still commit their depredations on the frontier settlers, driving off their cattle and horses under the very guns of the forts.

A subsidy of $4,800 a year has been voted to any one who will put a steamer on the Llanquihue Lake.

The deaths by yellow fever in Lima, Peru, had decreased to seven daily.

The remains of Ex-President Gen. CASTILLA, reached Callao on the 19th, and were deposited with great pomp, followed by nearly the whole population on the 20th, in the church known as La Iglesia del Sagrario. On the 21st, the remains were conducted to Lima.

A monthly allowance of $400 has been adjudged to Gen. MOSQUERA during his residence in this country, on account of his distinguished services in the cause of independence. The General has accepted the offer.

Peru is establishing telegraph lines and extending its railroads. The line of telegraph from Lima to Pisca has already some miles completed, and the one between Lima and the Cerro advances rapidly. A railway, to cost $2,000,000, on which the Government guarantees seven per cent., is to be constructed to the saltpetre mines of the Noria. About twenty miles of the road from the coast to Arequipa are ready to receive the rails and sleepers. Twenty-five hundred men are employed on it.

We have dates from Guatemala and Salvador to the middle of July. It is reported that President CERNA, of Guatemala, will decline a reëlection, and the Conservatives propose in his stead Senor NARCISO PACHECO, nephew of the Minister of State. A telegraph line between the capital and Amatillan is working successfully. The new iron wharf at San José has been completed, and Mr. LELLERS, the builder, has gone to England to contract for iron for a wharf at one of the ports in Salvador.

A report that yellow fever had broken out in Salvador caused some excitement, but it was subsequently ascertained that it was not true.

In Nicaragua the yellow fever was disappearing. The new treaty between Nicaragua and the United States, after having been approved and ratified by both Governments, was duly exchanged. The Government officers still make Granada their headquarters.

In Costa the Government has given $10,000 toward building a telegraph line between San José, the capital, and Punta Arena, on the coast, a distance of seventy-five miles.

All the five Central American States are quiet.

VENEZUELA.

The Revolutionists Marching Against Puerto Cabello—All Quiet at Caracas.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1868.

Intelligence has been received from Caracas to the 22d ult. Gen. MONAYAS had arrived at Valencia with 4,000 men, and had sent a considerable part of his force against Puerto Cabello. It was believed that this point would be abandoned by BRUZUAL, and that he would retire to and fortify himself in Maracaibo, one of the few points where the revolution had not triumphed. At Caracas everything remained quiet, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps had sent satisfactory replies to the circular, in which the Minister of Foreign Relations had informed them of the new order of things.

CURACAO.

Venezuelan Refugees—Marshal Falcon—The Crops—Southern Colonists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CURACAO, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

The Venezuelan revolution continues, and the Falcon Government still hold a few places, with the coast ports of Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello.

Gen. FALCON and two members of his former Cabinet have taken up their residence here. From reports received it appears that Gen. BRUZNAL will not be able to hold Puerto Cabello for any length of time.

The island is very healthy and the crops for the coming season promise well. Business is somewhat dull as our produce has nearly all been shipped. A gentleman from Louisiana is now here with the object of investigating the advantages of the island, in order to come here with a colony from the Southern States. R.

LIFE AT NEWPORT.

Owners of Cottages—Basket Wagons—Objects of Interest—Purgatory Club-House, &c.—Gala Day—Rainy Weather at the Sea-Side.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONDAY, Aug. 10, 1868.

In my last I spoke of the beauty of the private cottages. Many of them are owned by citizens of Newport; others, and these comprise the best ones, by residents of other places, who, wishing for something more home-like than hotel life affords, have built these villas. I give you the names of the owners of the handsomest. M. BARREDA, the Peruvian Minister to the Court of France, has a beautiful place here on Bellevue-avenue; also PARAN STEVENS, of New-York, the "Hotel King," as he is called. AUGUST BELMONT has a cosy retreat near that of C. J. PETERSON, of Philadelphia. Messrs. TRAVERS and BRADFORD have both very handsome places. Mr. WETMORE has a substantial-looking place with a fine entrance. He resides here the year round. On the way to the steamboat, and on the "Ocean Ride," as it is called—probably because you cannot see the ocean from a good part of it, with the same show of reason as College Commencement is applied to that part of the year when College ends—we pass the residences of SIDNEY BROOKS, JAS. WATSON, CHARLES HUNTER, and nearly opposite the "Club-house" a very handsome residence with well-kept grounds belonging to Mr. GEORGE GRISWOLD, of New-York. Mr. SLOCUM and many others have pleasant places. I have only given the names of the handsomest and those most likely to attract attention.

Almost every one at Newport drives or rides in some way. In fact that is really the principal occupation. A drive to the beach in the morning and along Bellevue-avenue in the afternoon is not only pleasant, but affords the best chance for seeing "all Newport." Those little basket wagons, driven by ladies generally, are all the rage here, and great numbers of them whirl by the Ocean House at all times during the day. They are of all styles and kinds, and their fair owners show them off to the best advantage. The ladies seem to enjoy a "brush" as much as members of the sterner sex, and they pilot their craft very skillfully. As nice and closely-contested a race as is seen off the track took place between two of these basket carriages. Gloves, &c., may have been "up," who knows? At any rate when we read that the ladies at Saratoga bought out the glove stores to pay their debts, we are ready to believe almost anything we wish.

The amateur concert on Friday evening was very successful, St. Mary's Hall being well filled by a brilliant audience. Miss ALIDE GOFF executed a *valse caprice*, by ROLFE, in a splendid manner, and won great praise from the audience. I suppose the custom of not disclosing the names of the performers will have to be adhered to, but a Mrs. S—— sang very sweetly and acceptably.

The weather here has been very cool, almost chilly in the mornings, and then pleasant in the afternoon. Next Wednesday is to be a gala day, as the New-York Yacht Club is expected in Newport Bay. The expectation is that every vehicle in Newport will be on the avenue between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M. If the day be pleasant the display will be well worth seeing, for such a number of splendid "turnouts" cannot elsewhere be brought together unless it be at New-York. The Newport *Mercury* complains that unless something is done to the lower part of the road leading to the beach, next Winter's storms will cut off all access to it. Newport without a beach would indeed be "Hamlet" without the "melancholy Dane." So look to it, Messrs. City Authorities.

Newport is not alone a mere watering place, but it is a place of historic interest, and abounds in places worth visiting and sights worth seeing. For yachting, sailing and fishing excursions the environs of the city afford abundant provision. To Rocky Point, half way between Providence and Newport, is a pleasant sail, while Lily Pond is well stocked with perch. Then there is Arnold's "Stone-built Windmill," kept and cared for by the city and an object of curiosity to all. "Purgatory" is a deep chasm between two rocks, 160 feet deep, and also the "Hanging Rocks," which, with 270 acres of surrounding land, are offered for sale by the omnipresent "A. SMITH." The "Academy of Music" is a low wooden structure—resembling a Methodist meeting-house more than anything else, and cheerful from its proximity to a cemetery. The Library is pleasantly located near the "Academy," and contains many interesting curiosities. It looks like a neat private residence, as does the Club-house, which almost faces it. Newport has no genuine place for beach driving. The ocean side, to be sure, skirts along the coast, but it is far from being a beach road. It is a splendid drive, however, macadamized and eleven miles long, by eighty feet wide.

Saturday afternoon was rainy and unpleasant, and the falling drops kept the hotel boarders close prisoners. Fortunately the music at the Ocean House is good, and plays "rain or shine." In the evening the large hall presents a very gay appearance. Small groups are scattered around, discoursing and criticising. The broker and the merchant, the doctor and the lawyer, the politician and the minister, (something after the lion and lamb combination order,) are all mingled together. Old and young, the merry and the sober, you will find them in this little city of 6,000 souls.

Here comes a stout young fellow with an elderly lady on his arm. How respectfully he listens to her tales of when she was young; he seems contented and proud of the honor that gray hairs always confer by association with the young; perhaps his aged mother or grandmother, or has that pretty girl on the other side something to do with it, and have they conspired to walk the old lady until she is tired, and then enjoy their own *tête-a-tête*? The *ruse* is hardly a new one. Next swings along your "swell," your man of the world! His dress is perfect and he utters the most approved kind of nonsense to his fair companion, with that easy self-possession and nonchalance that conceit always gives, and she enjoys it. Laced so tight, that all she can do is to groan monosyllabic answers, which come like juice out of an already squeezed lemon, with heels resting on a broad basis about the size of a three cent piece, and so high that she is thrown forward until it requires a pretty heavy *chignon* to counterbalance, she marches along proud and self-satisfied. A fashionable couple, truly. Now comes a group of children, playful and happy, making the hall ring with their merry laughter and enjoying themselves as only children can. Gliding in among the older couples, now darting out for a recruit, they seek the parlor and enjoy a dance. Watched by parents' eyes and tutored in their movements by skilled hands, they laugh at their mistakes and enjoy their blunders, ready to "try it over" again at any moment. Here, in this corner, some portly old gentleman is entertaining a group of attentive listeners with anecdote and story, while the stream of promenaders passes by unceasingly. At the other end of the hall, some emulous pianist is entertaining his friends, while the strains of music from the band float through the halls in some soft and plaintive melody. It is interesting to watch the different types of character, and the different faces at a popular watering-place, and to think how wonderful that among thousands no two are ever alike.

The gay season here, has hardly yet begun. It is at its height about the middle of August, when those who have exhausted the resources of inland places, come here to "finish up" their Summer tour. By the way, the Ocean House improves on acquaintance. The walls in some of the rooms having been newly whitewashed, a black coat hung up at night on their surface, is all ready for the brush of the colored individuals below; they will receive small sums, from ten cents upward, and, having once brushed you, will, in the course of ten minutes, try it over again. The food improves, and by ordering the whole bill of fare you can get a tolerably good dinner, provided the waiter does not stumble and land your meat on the floor before it reaches you. By the end of the season the napkins will be ready for the wash, it is calculated by good mathematicians. However, it won't do to be fastidious, and I don't know as the Ocean House is so very bad. Certainly the gentlemen behind the desk do their best to make it pleasant, and the visitor will find them ready and glad to oblige. You can also pay for a ride to the boat in the omnibus, and enjoy the privilege of riding outside a dilapidated hack; but then the view is extraordinarily fine from that height, of course.

But we bid farewell to Newport, and simply say that it is a pleasant place to spend a short time in, and probably will be always so considered by the crowd who annually go there, whether we say so or not. H. W. R.

Gov. Buckingham on the Connecticut Peace Democracy.

In his speech at the reunion of the Connecticut Fifth Regiment in Hartford, on Monday, Senator BUCKINGHAM recounted the achievements of the soldiers from that State during the war, and then said:

But to form a just estimate of what Connecticut accomplished during the rebellion, we must consider the obstacles which have been overcome. An engineer goes upon the western prairies with his men, and in a short time looks back upon a hundred miles of strait, level-completed railroad. It is a great work. But let him build the road from Greenfield to Troy, look back and see its windings around the hills, the bridges which have been built, the many streams which it has crossed, the mountains which have been leveled, the valleys which have been filled, and at Hoosac, a tunnel bored through miles of granite, and in comparison with his first work this will be like a new creation. During the rebellion Connecticut went through such granite mountains. They were found in the opinion expressed by an influential press that South Carolina had seceded, as she had a right to do. They were found in the record of eighteen members of the Connecticut House of Representatives in 1861 who voted to amend resolutions then pending before that body, by striking out all which recognized the duty of the General Government to resist and suppress the rebellion by force, and the duty of Congress to listen to any grievances which might be presented in a lawful manner by our disaffected fellow-citizens, and who voted to substitute a resolution which recognized the withdrawal of one-third of the States from the Union as an accomplished fact. We had some disloyal men who hypocritically declared themselves in favor of the National Union, but held public meetings and raised peace flags to encourage and strengthen the cause of secession. They early declared the war a failure, and counseled a surrender to the demands of our enemies. They denounced the National administration, opposed a draft to fill the army and enforce the laws, but had no words of condemnation for their friends in a neighboring city, who were engaged in robbery, pillage and murder. They stood at the corners of streets, and met those who had abandoned their business and left their homes for the purpose of volunteering, and turned some from their purpose. They chuckled with joy when LEE's army marched into Maryland and Pennsylvania, and sneered at those would save a nation to liberty. These and other obstacles more difficult to be overcome than mountains of granite, met the State authorities in their efforts to sustain the Government and lay across the path of the Connecticut soldier as he pressed to the conflict. Look at them, if you would see what Connecticut accomplished during the rebellion. But these were spots and blemishes on the body politic, and not the body itself. They were the eruptions of disloyalty which struggled for the life of the nation, but were overpowered and thrown off by the patriotic action of the people. Notwithstanding these imperfections, the history of Connecticut during the rebellion is an honor to her citizens and to the nation. That history was made by her soldiers, was made by you, and of right belongs to you. Treasure it in your memories as you would treasure the virtues of your mothers, and defend it against the assaults of disloyalty and treason as you would defend the untarnished name of your father.

Democratic Argument.

A good illustration of the fact that the Southern Democrats will use force, wherever practicable, to compel the negroes to vote the Democratic ticket, is afforded in the following card, signed ALBERT PIKE, which is published in the Memphis *Appeal:*

The members of the Democratic Club of colored men can obtain from the President of the Central Club cards that cannot be counterfeited, recommending them for employment to Conservatives. No others need apply. We hope that hereafter, when any Democrat desires to employ a colored man in any capacity he will *ask to see his card, and if none is produced will refuse to employ him.* To employ those who have none will be *to give aid and comfort to the enemy.* Members of the Club desiring cards will please procure certificates of membership from the Secretary. The Committee of the Central Club, appointed to register the names of colored men needing employment or relief, and to procure either for them, consists of MARTIN KELLY, D. DANBURY and THOS. C. SMITH. To this committee, which is a permanent one, colored men holding cards, and needing work or relief, will apply and be registered. To the same committee it is hoped that those Democrats who want to employ colored men will apply.

ALBERT PIKE,
President Central Democratic Club.

AUG. 7, 1868.

Sad and Fatal Accident at a Democratic Meeting.

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, Aug. 10.

A sad casualty ended the Democratic meeting at Winchester last Saturday night. A very large crowd was waiting at the depot for the Western bound train, many of them standing on the main track in front of three special cars, which contained most of the delegation from Muncie. In the outside crowd were the White Boys in Blue and a number of Winchester men, who were making a great deal of noise by hallooing for SEYMOUR and BLAIR and for GRANT and COLFAX. To heighten the confusion, the band from Muncie, in one of the cars, kept up a vigorous rendition of various national airs. In the midst of this din the eastward bound train approached the station at a rate very little less than regular running speed. There were hundreds of cries of clear the track, and three or four sharp whistles from the locomotive. Either not expecting the train from this direction, or else not aware of their danger, two brothers named JOHN AND SAMUEL SMITH, stood upon the track talking to each other, and although it is said they endeavored to get out of the way they were struck by the approaching train and knocked upon either side. JOHN was crushed into a shapeless mass almost. His hands were cut off and one of his legs mashed up to the middle of the thigh, and thrown across his body, leaving the femur sticking out fully six inches from the flesh. He was also injured in his abdomen. Samuel was knocked senseless, thrown under the wheels and his left arm cut off a few inches from the shoulder. As soon as the train passed, the poor fellows were picked up and laid upon the platform to await the arrival of a surgeon. It was evident that JOHN could not long survive, but it was hoped that the life of SAMUEL could be saved. Consequently, as soon as Dr. BRUCE came the arm of the latter was amputated, the stump dressed, and the sufferer taken to the Franklin House, where he was made as comfortable as possible. The other was also carried there, and all done for him that medical skill and care could suggest, but without avail. He died yesterday morning; he leaves a wife and several children in reduced circumstances.

A Letter from Daniel Webster to his Son.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Exeter, N. H., gives extracts from a letter written by DANIEL WEBSTER to his son EDWARD, about the time the latter commenced his studies at Phillips' Exeter Academy, which school he himself at one time attended:

WASHINGTON, June 23, 1834.

MY DEAR SON: FLETCHER wrote me from Exeter the next day after your arrival, and informed me that you had been so fortunate as to be received at Col. CHADWICK's, and was commencing your studies. I am glad you are so well situated, and I trust you will make progress in your studies. You are at a most important period of life, my dear son, soon growing up to be a young man, and a boy no longer, and I feel great anxiety for your success. I beseech you to be attentive to all your duties, and to fulfill every obligation with cheerfulness and punctuality. Above all, remember your moral and religious concerns. Be constant at church and prayer and every appointment for worship. There can be no solid character and no true happiness which are not founded on a sense of religious duty. Avoid all evil company, and every temptation, and consider that you have now left your father's house and gone forth to improve your own character, and prepare your mind for the part you are to act in life. All that can be done for you by others will amount to nothing, unless you do much for yourself. Cherish all the good counsel which your dear mother used to give you, and let those of us who are yet alive have the pleasure of seeing you come forward as one who gives promise of virtue, usefulness and distinction. I fervently commend you to the blessings of our Heavenly Father. * * * * * * *

I happen to have two small Mass. bills; they do not go here, and I inclose them to you, to be used if you have occasion, to buy a book, or spend a dollar for any other article. * * * * *

Your affectionate father,
DANL WEBSTER.

EDWARD WEBSTER.

P. S.—Since writing this I have received your letter. I remember the great tree, and know exactly where your room is.

Wade Hampton's Flag.

In the Charleston *Courier* of Monday we find the following statement of what WADE HAMPTON really said in relation to the rebel flag at the late Democratic State Convention in Columbia:

"The platform of the New-York Convention simply declared the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional and void; that feature he had the honor to introduce into it himself, and it only contemplated submitting these acts to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court. That was what he had said, and he was willing to abide by it. He had seen what purported to be a quotation from a speech delivered by him in Charleston, in which it was said that he had declared to his audience that he had preserved a Confederate flag, and that he would yet unfurl it, and call around him the men who had once fought under it. This statement contained no word of truth. What he did say was that the Confederate flag had been furled and buried forever with the "lost cause." He had also said that he had another flag which had been presented to him by the women of South Carolina, through the hands of her Chief Magistrate, which had been borne on a hundred battle-fields, and was in the hands of his hero son when he fell bravely in the hottest of the fight. That flag was not large enough to have inscribed on it the names of all the victories in which it had flaunted to the breeze, and it was on account of its association with his son—on account of the tender ties it recalled, that it had been rescued from ruin and sacredly preserved. This was the true version of what he had said, and he would not have deigned to notice the misrepresentation of it had not his friends insisted that to let it go without notice would do injury to his people."

Hon. John S. Carlile Supports Gen. Grant.

It has already been stated that Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia, has determined to support the nominees of the Republican Party. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, of Wheeling, W. Va., a day or two after addressed a note to Mr. CARLILE referring to the report, expressing the hope that it was true, and asking if he would not make an appointment to address the citizens of Wheeling on political topics. To this he received the following reply:

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 7, 1868.

DEAR GENERAL: Your kind favor of the 3d inst. is received. I hope to be able between this and the election to comply with your request to visit Wheeling and address its people, but cannot say when it will be in my power to do it. I can never consent that the cause lost on the battle-field, and which its advocates staked on the result of the war they forced upon the patriotism of the country, shall be gained through the ballot-box.

In haste, your friend, JOHN S. CARLILE.

Death of a Young Lady from Disappointment in Love.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 12.

A sad but interesting case of the death of a young lady named SUSAN KING, is a general topic of conversation at Woburn at the present time. The deceased had been affianced to a young man, to whom, it appears, she was deeply attached. Some weeks since she happened to observe him in company with another young woman, under such circumstances as to give rise to feelings of jealousy on her part. She upbraided him for his conduct, and he replied to her remonstrances in a spirited manner, which further provoked her to dismiss him. It seems, however, that she still cherished in secret the old affection, and the disappointment so weighed upon her mind as to cause a severe nervous attack, resulting, about ten days since, in utter prostration. She remained in this condition until her death, which occurred on Saturday last. The circumstances having been so peculiar, and the malady having baffled the skill of the physicians, it was deemed proper an autopsy should be performed, which was done on Monday by Drs. CUTTER and ABBOT. No trace of disease, or obvious cause of death was discoverable, but the system was apparently in an entirely healthy and normal condition. The deceased was a person of excellent character and fine personal appearance, and was much esteemed and beloved.

Ferocious Attack by a Rabid Wolf—Four Persons Bitten.

Maj. WYNKOOP, Agent of the Kiowas and Comanches, writes as follows to the Leavenworth (Kansas) *State Journal*, under date of Aug. 5:

"While a party of ladies and gentlemen of the post were sitting on the portico in front of my quarters, engaged singing and playing, a mad wolf dashed among us, attacking Lieut. THOMPSON, of the Third United States Infantry, tearing his limbs in a frightful manner. He then fled, pursued by my scout, Mr. JAMES MORRISON and myself, after procuring weapons. He soon after attacked the sentinel at the guard-house, who fired at him, but with no effect. From the guard-house he proceeded to the hospital, made an attack upon a soldier, nearly tearing off his right arm and biting off one of his fingers. He afterward bit a colored soldier of the Tenth Cavalry, and entered the quarters of the laundress while she was in bed, biting through the bed clothing, but not hurting her. He made for the sentinel at the hay stack, who fortunately shot him dead. There are now, besides Lieut. THOMPSON, three persons here bitten by the rabid wolf."

An Enterprising School Boy in Georgia.

From the Macon (Ga.) Journal, Aug. 7.

There is a seventeen-year old boy living in a county below us, who has twenty one acres planted in cotton. He hired one man early in the Spring, prepared the land and bought about $100 worth of guano and put upon it. After getting it planted he started to school, which he has regularly attended during the Summer, with the exception of about two weeks, which his crop required. He works an hour or two every morning, in the afternoon and every Saturday. His cotton is looking very fine, and he expects to get at least fifteen bales off the twenty-one acres. Estimating each bale at 500 pounds, and that he will get 25 cents per pound, the gross receipt will be $1,875. His entire expense, including the guano, will not be over $500—which will leave $1,375 as the net earnings of this school boy. Give him the benefit of every doubt, and he will surely make $1,000 clear. We commend this to young men moaning over their fate, complaining that they can get nothing to do, and can make no money.

Uniform Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A report of the speeches delivered at some banquet is rarely referred to at a later period, and for very good reasons, but I ask leave to call the attention of your readers to Mr. RUGGLES' speech at the banquet which was given by about two hundred citizens of New-York, on June 23, to the Chinese Embassy, led by the American citizen. I have just read it in the published account of the banquet, not having heard it well at the time of its delivery, and if the reader desires to find most of the main points concerning the great subject of a uniform coinage all over the world well put on five or six pages, let him resort to this speech.

The toast to which Mr. RUGGLES replied was brief and magnificent—"One uniform metallic currency for the entire world"—and, pardon me for the boldness, there is no subject of greater importance now before the whole world than the proposed uniform coinage for all nations. It cannot be too often brought to the reflection of the people.

As free intercourse and exchange between the nations of the earth is nothing more than the application of the gospel, "good will toward men," to the sphere of material production, so would a "uniform metallic currency for the entire world" be a material realization, or one of the approaches to the realization of that promise of One Fold. Success to the five-franc dollar! L.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1868.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Mass Meeting of the Workingmen at Cooper Institute—Addresses and Resolutions.

The large hall of the Cooper Union building was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, on the occasion of the meeting of the various trades-unions for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the eight-hour movement of the bricklayers. Brooklyn and Williamsburg were largely represented, as well as New-York. The bricklayers met in Madison-square, and preceded by a band of musicians, and bearing illuminated transparencies, upon which were painted various appropriate devices, marched to the Institute, where they were received with loud applause. The other societies of laborers met at various points, and were also accompanied by bands of music to the hall.

Soon after 8 o'clock the assemblage was called to order by Mr. JOHN ENNIS, of the Plasterers, who, after a few remarks, named Mr. WM. J. JESSUP, President of the Workingmen's Union of this City, as Chairman for the evening. The selection was loudly indorsed by the meeting, and after its ratification a lengthy list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were also chosen from the different organizations present.

Mr. JESSUP, upon assuming the chair, spoke with great earnestness and clearnes of the subject of the gathering. It was the full determination of the workingmen to insist upon the enforcement of the Eight hour law of this State. He believed that the present strike of the bricklayers had done more than could be fully appreciated, to draw together in close unity the various other bodies of workingmen in this country. The motto of all interested should be "Unite to Sustain." The following resolutions which were suggested by the General Committee were then read by the Secretary, as follows:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York did, at the session of 1867, enact a law making eight hours, between the rising and setting of the sun, a legal day's work; and

Whereas, The progressive tendency of the institutions of this nation demands that all its citizens shall be participators in all the blessings and benefits to be derived from an advanced and enlightened form of government, no matter how low their station or wealth, all should share its advantages alike; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we view the present struggle of the Bricklayers' Unions of this City, for the enforcement of the Eight-hour law of this State, as a battle being fought for the rights of labor on this continent, and that we, the workingmen of the Empire City and vicinity, in mass meeting at Cooper Institute assembled, pledge ourselves, by every honorable means in our power, to sustain the bricklayers until they have finally triumphed in putting into practical operation, not only the law of this State, but of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting look with feelings of commiseration and pity on those individuals who, occupying respectable positions in the community, have arrayed themselves against the legally constituted law of the State and Nation, and attempted to raise a barrier against the advancing civilization of the nineteenth century.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the majorities in Congress and in such State Legislatures as have, in their wisdom, deemed it right and proper to pass the Eight-hour law; and we call upon the authorities in the States above-mentioned to show their respect for the same by enforcing its demand.

Resolved, That we recommend to the various labor organizations throughout the State and Nation to hold mass meetings for the purpose of ratifying the platform of principles of the National Labor Union; and we also call upon them to elect delegates to the session of that body, which will be held in the City of New-York on the 21st of September.

Resolved, That the low wages, long hours and damaging service to which multitudes of working girls and women are doomed, destroy health, imperil virtue and are a standing reproach to civilization; that we would urge them to learn trades, engage in business, join our Labor Unions, or use any other honorable means to persuade or force men to render unto every woman according to her works.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Bricklayers' Unions are hereby tendered to the labor organizations of this City and State for their sympathy in the movement, and for their liberal and generous financial support.

Resolved, That the thanks of the working masses of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to the Bricklayers' Union of New-York, for the noble and honorable manner in which they have conducted the present struggle for the eight-hour movement; and in consideration of this, we the working men of the City of New-York represented in the Workingmen's Union, do faithfully pledge ourselves to sustain them until victory shall crown their efforts.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the conclusion they were adopted with great enthusiasm.

The following special resolution, handed up to the Chairman, was also adopted:

Resolved, That, in reducing the wages of Government employes, Gen. SCHOFIELD, by his uncalled for parsimony, has not proved himself a friend of the workingman, and that, if economy is to be the order of the day, it should commence with the Generals before it comes down to the privates.

Mr. ALEXANDER TROUP, of the Typographical Union, was then introduced to the meeting. He reëchoed the sentiments of the President with reference to the sympathy of the workingmen with the bricklayers in their struggle for their legal rights. The meeting, he said, was not called in the interest of any political party, for though the Committee had been annoyed greatly by politicians begging to be allowed to speak on this occasion, yet permission was refused. He believed the movement of the bricklayers was then stronger than when it began. For every ten-hour job now being done in this City there were three eight-hour jobs. The Secretaries of War and Navy should be taught that Congress did not legislate for the reduction of its employes' wages, but for the period of their working hours, and if those officials refused to be guided by a sense of the rights of their constituents, they must and should be punished. The movement for eight hours had spread all over the State, until now 280 Unions, embracing 150,000 laborers, have entered the contest on our side. If, with this vast force at our command, failure ensued, then, he said, the 500,000 workingmen of all the States together, would be summoned to the work. He denied that it was a rule with the bricklayers that no boss could work on his own job. The truth was, that the bosses had a right thus to work, if they desired to; but it was the privilege of workmen to refuse to labor on the line with them, unless they (the bosses) were members of the Bricklayers' Union. The power, he said, was in the hands of the workingmen to accomplish the ends they desired, only there must be complete unity.

After the "Star Spangled Banner" had been played by the band, Hon. Mr. KEADY, the author of the Eight-hour bill, was introduced. It had always been a pleasure to him, he said, to assist in obtaining the legal rights of the working classes, and never more so than now. He remembered distinctly the pioneer meeting in this hall six years ago, when the laboring men assembled to protest against the reduction of their wages. Since that day the labor movement had been spreading, until to-day there is not a town or city in the Union where a labor organization does not exist. All efforts to carry out the eight-hour system previous to the enactment of the law on the subject had failed, for labor, unindorsed by the law, was not able to cope with capital. The object of this meeting was to bring about a conciliation of the differences now existing between capitalists and their employes, and not to endeavor to enforce any ultra measures. Besides the question of hours, there were others involved, and these should be well settled in due time. The next speaker introduced was Mr. JOHN FORTNIKES. With reference to the eight-hour system, he expressed his belief that both employer and employes should comprehend the system. So far as the workingmen were concerned, they had got over the rum-shop influence. Simply those men who catered to their appetite existed. Every one of those men who now stood up to the eight-hour system were practically law-abiding men, and they had a pure motive and end in view. The two hours extra called for by the workingmen would not be lost. They would not be a loss to the country, but would be a gain to the trade and to the community at large. The workingmen were fast getting a power that would put the employers in their just position. The speaker proposed that the best way to do away with strikes was to cast aside the cause of strikes—they must amalgamate their claims with those of the master workmen.

Mr. HENRY DASEY, of England, was the next speaker introduced. The workingmen, he said, were here to protest that they were not the mudsills of society. They were the foundation of the society of America. He contended that they were justified in the eight-hour movement. Looking over the history of the past, it was evident that the workingmen had, by the Government report, a superiority over the status of the government employers. What the workingmen asked was that the employers should accede to a rise of 20 per cent. in the price of labor, on behalf of the workingmen, while the laborers themselves realized a rise of over 800 per cent. on the work performed. There was but one secret by which they could avoid strikes, and that was by the principal of coöperation. He would not speak disparagingly of capitalists, but he would acquaint them with the fact that they can achieve their efforts best by acceding to the idea of universal labor.

Mr. JOSEPH WILLARD, of the Printers' Union, was the next speaker. He assured the bricklayers that they had sympathy not only in this country but in foreign countries. They were fighting the battle not only for themselves but for their children. They had no cause to fear that they would not be sustained by all the working trades in the Union. Among others represented was the trade of the coach-makers, whose principal champion was Mr. JOHN FOUNTAIN. He took an earnest part in the proceedings, and evinced by his efforts that his services were not to be underrated.

A large meeting was also held outside, at which speeches were made by prominent supporters of the Union.

Boat Race on the Harlem River.

The boat race announced to take place yesterday afternoon on the Harlem River, near Kyle's Picnic Ground, a little to the westward of High Bridge, was witnessed by quite a large concourse of people. The day was fine, the waters placid, and everything passed off smoothly.

The first race was for double sculls, for all amateur rowers, in seventeen-feet working boats or under. The first prize consisted of two gold medals, and the second of two silver medals. The entries were as follows: JOHN FOX and MIKE BYRON in the *Tillie*, GIBSON and MCGUIRE in the *Fitzgerald*, WALLACE and FRANCIS in the *Vision*, and GENET and MCGRATH in the *Lotta*. The course was five miles long, and the race was won by WALLACE and FRANCIS in 32 minutes 30 seconds. FOX and BYRON came in second, one minute behind.

The second race was for double sculls, for amateurs under 20 years of age, in seventeen-feet working boats or under. The first prize consisted of two gold medals, and the second of two silver medals. It was over a course two and a half miles long. There were five entries, as follows: FAGIN and PONTEZ in the *Ida*, MCCARTHY and DRISCOLL in the *Tillie*, BLAKE and DELLIE in the *George Rohar*, BIGLIN and GAMIN in the *E. D. Coffin*, and FIELDS and KISSAM in the *Charles Eliot*. BLAKE and DELLIE won the race in 15 minutes, BIGLIN and GAMIN winning the second prize.

The third and last race was for the championship of the Harlem River, with single sculls. The first prize was a champion gold medal, and the second a silver medal. The course was two and a half miles long, and the race was won in 16 minutes by JAMES SHEHAN in the *Black Crook*; MATHEW DORR in the *Irish Boy*, coming in second; JOHN KYLE, in the *Polly*, third; and JOHN BLOW, in the *M. G. Gallagher*, last. After this race was decided the prizes were distributed and the assemblage dispersed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A CHILD KILLED BY RECKLESS SHOOTING.—Yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, a man was in Mangin-street, near Stanton, firing a revolver at some logs lying at the side of the street. There were many persons about, including several children, and among them a little girl ten years of age, named MARY TIERNEY, residing at No. 131 Goerck-street. The man paid no attention to the proximity and danger of these children, but continued to empty the chambers of his revolver until one of the bullets struck MARY TIERNEY in the abdomen and she fell to the ground. The man seeing the damage he had done fled precipitately and thus escaped both recognition and arrest, as none of those present at the moment knew who he was or had paid any attention to his appearance. The wounded child was picked up by some of the bystanders and taken to her residence, where she lingered until 7 o'clock last evening, when she expired. The Coroner was notified of the event, and Capt. WALSH, of the Eleventh Precinct, set his detectives at work to endeavor to discover the man whose recklessness had caused the catastrophe.

AN ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—LAURA WONTETT, of No. 737 Broadway, made a complaint yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY, stating that about noon three ladies were in the store standing at the counter, when ELIZA MULLINS and another woman entered the store, and she saw ELIZA force herself between two of the ladies, and then saw her put her hand in the pocket of the dress of one of them, whereupon she caused her to be arrested. A partial examination was had yesterday, when the complainant adhered on cross-examination to her statement; but CATHARINE MILLER, the woman alleged to have been with ELIZA, being sworn, said that she did not enter the store with ELIZA, nor did she see the latter make any attempt at robbery. Justice SHANDLEY committed the prisoner for further investigation.

FORGERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—Last evening, Officer DONOHUE, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested CHAS. LESPERS, of No. 174 Second-st., upon the complaint of THEODORE BROBEND, of No. 813 Broadway, who alleges that LESPERS presented him a check for $30, purporting to be drawn by E. N. LEWESTEN on the Stuyvesant Bank, which he represented to be good. BROBEND cashed the check, and on presenting it at the bank found that it was worthless. H. VILLON, of No 69 4th-av., also made a charge of embezzling $44 against LESPERS, saying that he had collected the amount in his name, and had failed to make any return. The prisoner will be taken before Justice SHANDLEY at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

RUN OVER BY HIS OWN WAGON.—At 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JOHN VAN ORDEN, who resides at No. 422 West Thirty-sixth-street, was driving a horse attached to an ice wagon at a furious rate through Ninth-avenue, and when at the corner of Twentieth-street he fell from his seat and the wagon passing over him his arm was broken, and he received other severe injuries. He was picked up by Sergeant ALDIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital.

THE FERRY-BOAT DROWNING CASE.—The remains of JOHN GORDON, the lad who was drowned on Monday by the upsetting of a row-boat, at the foot of Christopher-street, by the Hoboken ferry-boat *James Watt*, were recovered from the water yesterday. Coroner FLYNN assumed charge of the case, and gave permission for the burial of the body. A jury was impanelled and the inquest will be held to-day.

TROTTING.—A trot took place yesterday afternoon at FINLEY's half-mile track, corner of Seventy-third-street and the Bloomingdale Road, which was not of a very exciting nature. S. LOWDEN entered the black pony *Americus*, which won two straight heats against W. BRITTAN's black mare, *Lady Macbeth*. The time was 3:02¼ and 2:51¼.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect-Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

All those who have used Panknin's HEPATIC BITTERS pronounce them to be all that is claimed for them. They can be used for all diseases of the stomach and liver, such as sick headache, oppression after eating, heartburn, nausea, &c.

Agents, HEGEMAN & CO.

"Knowles' Insect Destroyer."

This article, first prepared in the year 1856, has upon its real merits constantly increased in sale each year, without any aid from advertising, until at present it is sold in nearly every State of the Union, while the demand is largely and rapidly increasing. Its standard properties commend it upon first trial to all who use it; while they in turn invariably recommend it to those who have found all other similar preparations unavailing. KNOWLES' AMERICAN INSECT DESTROYER is for sale by all Druggists and Grocers. Depot, No. 7 6th-av.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

CHASE—DUNNING.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, by the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, NELSON CHASE to HATTIE C. DUNNING, daughter of William Dunning, all of the City of New-York.

DIED.

APPLETON.—After a short illness, at the house of his son-in-law, Wm. Hagar, Brooklyn, JAMES APPLETON, of Philadelphia, aged 72 years.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

ARCHER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at his residence, in this City, ELLIS S. ARCHER, senior member of the firm of Archer, Pancoast & Co., aged 65 years.

Notice of interment will be given hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BRAILLY.—At Bethany, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, MARIE MARGARET ELIZABETH BRAILLY, aged 8 months and 11 days.

BUSHNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, ORSAMUS BUSHNELL, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Bar, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

CRONKHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, ANNIE BRIGGS, infant daughter of Charles and Annie B. Cronkhite, aged 1 month and 11 days.

The remains will be taken to Schaghticoke for interment.

DE FOREST.—In Geneva, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, LAVINIA H. BASSETT, wife of Thomas B. De Forest, and daughter of the late Sheldon Bassett, Esq., of Derby, Conn., aged 34 years.

Funeral at Birmingham, Conn., Aug. 10.

ELLIOT.—At Keene, N. H., on Monday, Aug. 10, HARRIET REBECCAH, wife of James B. Elliot, aged 50 years.

FRANSIOLI.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, JOSEPH FRANSIOLI, infant son of Augustus C. and Margaret P. Fransioli.

The funeral will take place from No. 83 Clinton-st. on Thursday, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

HERRIOTT.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, CATHERINE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of J. Groshon and Elsie Anna Herriot, aged 4 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Yonkers, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 8 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Yonkers Depot.

JOSLYN.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, AMELIA LOUISA MORGAN, wife of Orlando W. Joslyn, aged 38 years, 11 months and 8 days.

Funeral services at the house, No. 40 West 36th-st., on Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JUDSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 10, HENRY C., second son of Jabez and Catharine F. Judson, aged 17 years.

Funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend from the residence of his parents, No. 13 Morton-st.

MALTBY.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, JANE MALTBY, aged 68 years.

Funeral at Dr. Budington's Church, corner of Lafayette and Clinton avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—At Hackensack, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM J. STITT, infant son of George and Mary M. Miller, aged 7 months and 5 days.

Funeral services from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. A. Miller, No. 183 Jersey-av., Jersey City, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEABLE.—On Monday, Aug. 10, ISABEL A. NEABLE, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 13th, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 Grand-st., corner of 1st st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ROONEY.—On Monday, Aug. 3, SUSAN ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and the late Phebe Jane Rooney.

Her remains were interred in the family burying-ground at White Plains.

RUBENS.—At Garrison's, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, CHARLES, son of Bernhard and Henrietta Rubens, aged 1 year, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from 34th-st. Synagogue, New-York, this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

STEVENS.—In Paris, on Friday, Aug. 7, EDWIN A. STEVENS, of Hoboken, N. J.

TUCKER.—Suddenly, on Monday night, Aug. 10, ADELAIDE, only daughter of John C. and Ann Augusta Tucker, aged 18 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 30 West 14th-st.

WARD.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH WARD, aged 84 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her nephew, Prof. R. H. Bull, No. 350 West 44th-st., New-York.

WESTERVELT.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WARREN YOUNG, only child of Abram D. and Susie E. Westervelt, aged 5 months and 11 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 226.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at Cortlandt-street Ferry, aged about thirty years, stout built, red hair, regular teeth, full face; in the water about a week. Removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: Gray undershirt and check overshirt, black frock coat, gray pants, gaiter boots.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 227.]
CORONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot Barclay-street, North River, aged about fifty-five years, very stout built, gray hair, full face; in the water about two days. Body removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: White shirt, black cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, gray pants, brogans. Found on the person the following articles: One pair of spectacles, steel bows.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THIS AFTERNOON!

THE EVENING MAIL

Of To-day

Will contain a number of readable articles and sketches.

There will be one by "CROQUIS," giving his personal experience as traveling artist for *Harper's Weekly*. This is the second of a very popular series of sketches.

"CARADOC," will have another of his pen photographs of "*Life at Saratoga.*"

A racy correspondent will give a capital report of the Sing Sing Camp-meeting.

"MAGOFFIN" will draw a ludicrous picture of a watering-place "hop;" and there will be "Summer Letters," "Summer Notes," and a pleasant sprinkling of a variety of matter—sketchy and gossipy.

Be sure and do not forget

TO-DAY'S "MAIL!"

THE EVENING MAIL,
No. 229 Broadway.

VERMONT SPRINGS.

This Spring, which has become so celebrated as a remedy for diseases commonly deemed incurable, is on the Missisquoi River, in Sheldon, Vt. Among the diseases actually cured are cancer, scrofula, Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, dyspepsia, consumption, salt rheum, syphilis, diseases of the skin, the eye, the scalp, nervous prostration, female complaints.

N. B.—In order to correct impressions made by certain envious competitors, it is necessary to state that this Spring was not used fifty years before its extraordinary virtues were ascertained. It was discovered a little over a year since, and immediately won distinction by curing invalids who had tried other springs in vain; and it has now gained a home and European reputation unequaled in so brief a period by any remedial spring in the world.

Its claims are based solely upon its merits.

Purchase none except in bottles bearing the inscription "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt."

For sale by the principal druggists, and by SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st. New-York.

Send for pamphlets, with full particulars.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40, for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of 5 years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., N. Y.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHENIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

HILL'S HAIR DYE 50 CENTS.—BLACK, brown, instantaneous, natural, durable; best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Depot No. 266 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

APPLETONS' SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE.—Giving a short account of the most important localities, routes of travel and expense. With map. Price, $2.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

Sent, free by mail, to any address on receipt of the price.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 5. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

An Alabama View of the Impending Crisis—The South Right, the North Wrong, as in 1861.

From the Macon (Ga.) Times and Messenger, Aug. 6.

There is real danger. The air is full of it. It is manifest everywhere. The people are becoming familiar with it; and this is the most alarming feature of all. The danger of a bloody conflict was not as great on the 1st day of January, 1861, as it is to-day. No speech is delivered in any State of the Union that does not breathe,—on the part of Radicals a determination to push forward to success the revolution they have inaugurated,—on the part of Democrats a fixed purpose to rescue the Constitution from the hands of its assassins and to restore the Government of our fathers though a resort to arms be necessary. And everywhere preparations, more or less public, are being made for the final struggle. The people of the South want peace. They have borne and suffered in the interests of peace. For the sake of peace, they have submitted to insults, outrages, oppressions and wrongs, which would have driven any other people to arms long ago. And they have done well. If the worst comes to the worst now, they will have clean hands. They have done nothing to precipitate the impending struggle. They will do nothing. They foresaw the danger and took up arms against it. For four years they fought and suffered in behalf of the Constitution, for a cause in which the people of all the States had as deep an interest as themselves. The Radical leaders, however, have the cunning of devils; and as they united the people of the North against the South in 1861 by forcing the Confederates to fire the first gun at Sumter, so now they hope to unite the same people around their revolutionary standard by forcing the Ex-Confederate citizens of United States to bloody resistance of intolerable outrages.

Let us defeat the machinations of such revolutionary emissaries and tools as BROWNLOW, BROWN, COON, MORSE, and other paid instruments of faction among us, by our forbearance—*by forbearance until after the Presidential election*—by forbearance until the Northern people shall be driven to resistance, or the last hope of deliverance from any other source than ourselves shall have passed.

But with dangers thickening around us, with so many indications that the crisis is at hand, we will deserve the fate of the fool if we do not prepare for whatever may come. In the first place, we should speedily and by every means in our power, restore the relations between the races here which have been temporarily disturbed by the evil influence of carpet-baggers and their scalawag associates. We have had, we have, no quarrel with the negroes. They served us faithfully in the days gone by. They were true to us throughout the trying hours of the late war, when they protected our helpless families, fed our starving soldiers and relieved us by their uniform fidelity of any apprehensions of evil at home. Free without their seeking, by no act of theirs—*free forever by our own act in the Convention of 1865*—their conduct has excited our wonder and praise.

Let us, first of all, restore the friendly relations—relations of feeling and interest—which have existed between the negroes and whites; for without this is done, the inauguration of such a conflict as we now fear will be the signal for a collision here, in which only the old men and women and children will be the victims on the side of the whites, but which will result in the extermination of the negroes.

Next we must be prepared to defend our persons and our property against any assailant, and, should it become necessary, to strike a telling blow—black and white under the same flag—in behalf of those struggling for the Constitution of 1787 and the republican Government established by the wise old men of the past. By fortitude, patience, forbearance, and in the meantime such preparations as we have indicated, we will best contribute to the peaceful solution of our national difficulties, and if peace cannot be preserved, will be best enabled to meet the great responsibilities which a war would impose upon us.

A Man Attempts to Prevent the Marriage of His Daughter by Throwing Vitriol Upon Her.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, Aug. 10.

One of our city churches on Wednesday night last, was the scene of a strange and unpleasant event. It seems that the daughter of a citizen had, against her father's wishes, made arrangements for marrying a respectable and industrious young man, also a resident, and at the time named they repaired to the church, where they met the pastor, who was about to proceed to "tie the knot," when the father interposed to "forbid the bans;" and the more effectually to stay proceedings in the case, he pulled out a phial of vitrol, which he threw upon the dress and person of his daughter, destroying the former and burning the face and hands in places. At this the pair withdrew and visited another clergyman at his residence, who, under the protest of the father, declined to marry them. Not to be beaten in that way they then abandoned "the cloth," and repairing to a magistrate, they finally became "one," and are now in the hey-day of the honey-moon.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81....	115¼	115¾	5-20 C., '67........	109⅝	109⅞
Coupon, 1881....	115⅝	115⅞	5-20 C., '68........	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 Reg., 1862....	109⅝	109¾	10-40 Registered....	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	114¾	115	10-40 Coupon........	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64..	110¾	111	Gold..............	146⅜	146⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65..	112¾	112⅞	U.S. Cur'cy Pacific	102¾	102⅞
Jan. & July....	109⅜	109½			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY.
TRUSTEES:
WM. H. FOSTER, Second Vice-President Central National Bank.
GEO. W. SAVAGE, President International Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. ADLARD, Queen Fire Insurance Company.
LINDLEY MURRAY, President Empire Insurance Company.
RICHARD E. READING, President City Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. T. HAWS, President Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.
JAS. A. RHODES, General Agent of Mutual Life Insurance Company.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, A. C. RAND,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, LESTER M. CLARK,
J. NEWTON SEARS, CARLOS PIERCE.
President, Secretary.
W. H. FOSTER, THOMAS BLAND.
Vice-President, Treasurer.
J. NEWMAN SEARS, S. S. WOOD, JR.

The NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY has been organized for the manufacture and sale of works under the Rand Patents, for supplying illuminating gas.

The Company is prepared to supply works of all sizes for dwellings, factories, hotels, &c.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 34½ Pine-st. T. BLAND, Secretary.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

The attention of investors is called to the United States Government Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in lawful money, which we are now selling on favorable terms.

These bonds are justly regarded by moneyed institutions and estates as the most desirable investment of all the Government securities.

They are limited in amount, possess all the privileges of the other Government issues, such as being received by the Treasury Department as security for circulating notes of the National Banks, entire freedom from taxation, and they have the additional quality of an absolute duration of thirty years at a high rate of interest, which no legislation can change. Consequently, on the resumption of specie payments, they must bear the highest premium of any of the Government loans.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.
CONSOLIDATED SINKING FUND MORTGAGE BONDS, due 1st November, 1900; SEVEN per cent. interest payable 1st May and 1st November at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale a few of the above described bonds.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.
No. 26 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 48 COURTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

The Directors have this day approved the form and authorized the issue of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the uniform amount of $500 each, and limited to $750,000 in all. $600,000 of these are by their order now offered for subscription. Stockholders are entitled to take them *pro rata* at specially favorable rates; but any not promptly taken will be allotted to others on same terms, who first in order of date subscribe for them. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st., and LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 94 Broadway, will receive subscriptions and furnish full information, or the Secretary at the Company's office.

These securities are a first lien upon the franchise, railway, and its equipments, including metal sufficient in weight to construct forty miles of ordinary locomotive railway, and the prompt allotment of the above amount will secure the immediate completion of the railway from the Battery to Hudson River Railroad depot at 30th-st., and its probable opening for business during the present year.

GEO. S. COE, Esq., President American National Exchange Bank, and JAMES H. BENEDICT, Esq., of Lockwood & Co., Bankers, are the Trustees for the bondholders. The officers of the Company are:
DIRECTORS.
W. S. GURNEE, President, SAML. D. BABCOCK,
S. M. PETTENGILL,
WM. F. DODGE, C. T. HARVEY,
A. S. BARNES, ROBT. P. GETTY.
WM. H. APPLETON, Treasurer.
H. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN
Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.
JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. FOX, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.
NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
E. D. MORGAN & CO. S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT. W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS. A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY. GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868............70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT, JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, JR., WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS, ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.
By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT
FOR
TRAVELERS,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.
THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ℔ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ℔ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were............$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses............1,956,614 00
Net earnings were............$719,260 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were............$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were............2,030,626 33
Net earnings............$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $123,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ℔ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

LA SOCIETE DU CABLE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRANCAISE.
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL............£1,200,000.
in 60,000 Shares of £20 each.
Chairman for London.......ROBT. LOWE, Esq., M. P.
Chairman for Paris..........Admiral LA CAPALLE.

The Société du Cable Transatlantic Francaise, organized for the purpose of laying and operating a Submarine Cable from London to Brest, and thence to New-York direct, have contracted for a cable for this route with the Telegraph Construction Company, to be laid by the steamship *Great Eastern* during the summer of 1869.

Books of subscription to the stock of the Company will be opened at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1868.
TERMS.
Deposit on subscription..............£1 per share.
Deposit on allotment..............4 per share.
Installments payable 15th October, 1868....3 per share.
Installments payable 15th December, 1868...3 per share.
Installments payable 15th February, 1869...3 per share.
Installments payable 15th April, 1869.....3 per share.
Installments payable 15th May, 1869......3 per share.

Should the subscriptions exceed the amount of the Company's capital, the shares will be distributed *pro rata* among the subscribers.
OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:
The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

THE STERLING DRAFT BUSINESS of A. BELL'S SON, will be continued at the office No. 25 Park row, by RIDER & CORTIS, of No. 73 Broadway, successors to Sam'l. Thompson's Nephew, (formerly at No. 2 Park-row.) Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland payable in any part of Ireland, C. Grimshaw & Co., Liverpool, for remittances to England & Wales; and to Scotland, on the National Bank of Scotland.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
For sale, 100,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.
These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.
KETCHAM & CLARK, Bankers,
No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are now open at its office, No. 13 William-st., and will remain open until the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.
E. COOK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1868.
59TH DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., and Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. COLSON, JR., Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL............$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868............70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.
THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.
Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 16.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

UNION HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY
Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN accomplished musician, and speaking Parisian French, will receive a limited number of young ladies to board with her, and join her French and English morning class. Beside a pleasant country home they will meet with unusual facilities for advancing in French, Music, &c. Address L. S., Babylon, L. I. City references.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CAREWELL, Principal.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.
Course two years. No preliminary examination.
Students can enter or leave at any time.
The first term commences the eighth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.
The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.
Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.
Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.
Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.
Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.
Instruction by lessons and lectures.
Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.
Access to library without extra charge.
Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.
One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.
This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.
Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Two terms, beginning Sept. 10, 1868, and Feb. 22, 1869. Resident Professors, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M. Gentlemen of distinction in the profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Apply for information to either of the resident Professors.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY.
FROM AUCTION.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
ONE CASE BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c., WORTH $1.
ONE CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

FIFTEEN DAYS CLOSING SALE.
STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS OFFERED.
CALICOES, 10c.; DELAINES, 12½c.; GOOD BLACK ALPACA, 35c.
DRESS GOODS, 12½c.; BED TICK, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c.
REMNANTS, CLOTHS, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILK from $1 50 up to $2 50.
Four large MIRRORS, three CARPETS, two black walnut Cloak Racks, Cloak Shoulders and figures, four black walnut Doors with plate-glass.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
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SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SUSAN F. RYERS AND DAVID R. RYERS, her husband, plaintiffs, against SARAH WANDEL, widow of Daniel Wandel, deceased; Sarah Ann Wandel, Stephen M. Wandel, Sarah Ellen Theall and Horace Theall, her husband; Olivia B. Wandel and Peter S. Wandel, her husband; Daniel Wandel and Jane E. Wandel, his wife; Alfred Wandel and Elese Wandel, his wife, and Margaret Garretson, defendants.—Summons.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 25th day of July, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1868.
A. DE GROOT,
jy30-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME MYERS, LATE OF NO. 514 HUDson-st., has returned from France, and taken rooms at No. 87 Christopher-st.; can tell past and future events; can speak English, French and German; guarantees to all who favor her with calls.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicine for all diseases, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW McKINLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Crittenden & McKinley, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAIAH C. WOODS, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, (formerly copartners as T. Manara & Co.,) who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and each of them, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORITZ ROSENBAUM and JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY D. BLAKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. WRIGHT, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert W. Wright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1868.
au6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM WARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William Ward, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.
au6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES WINTHROP ADAMS, bankrupt.—No. 1,348.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Winthrop Adams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.
au6-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. CARTER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James P. Carter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of I. T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.
au5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB GOTTSCHALK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob Gottschalk, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1868.
aug13-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES K. JACKSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James K. Jackson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.
jy30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK RETTICH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Rettich, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM GUNST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To all whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham Gunst, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC KAUFFER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Kauffer, of the City New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,060.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD ROBINSON and ENOCH CHAMBERLIN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Robinson and Enoch Chamberlin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868.
ALFRED ROE, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh* No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 1,470.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRAINARD MONTAGUE and GEORGE B. MONTAGUE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Brainard Montague and George B. Montague, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 1,685.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH CARPENTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Carpenter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au13-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of LEWIS C. LILLIE, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy30-law3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NILS PETER LARSEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nils Peter Larsen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the day of 1868.
Signed, JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway.

NO. 1,655.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN S. HILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin S. Hill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JONATHAN M. CUNNINGHAM, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jonathan M. Cunningham, of the town of North Castle, County of Westchester and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. P. MANN, Assignee,
au6-law3wTh* No. 8 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURISTON WHITE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lauriston White, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, to wit, on the 25th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O. QUIGLEY, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John O. Quigley, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1868.
ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
jy30-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st., N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy30-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS
REVALENTA ARABICA
Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 ℔. $2 5; 24 ℔. $36.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York;
J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway;
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.
And all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

THE CELEBRATED
WALTER GRAPE.
After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar ra sins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and hardier than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD,
JULY 11, 1868. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 8.; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and County rights for sale
J. T. & J. B. SMITH,
Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDIcal Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. 8:15. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 2:45 P. M.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &C., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, 208 Broadway, cor. Fulton; Briggs' Curative sold everywhere; Briggs' Alleviator cures Catarrh, Headache, Neuralgia.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
THE FIRM OF F. W. DEVOE & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
GEORGE W. DEVOE,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
CYRUS A. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the styles herewith noted, and will continue in the business of manufacturing, importing and dealing in WHITE LEAD and ZINC, COLORED PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, BRUSHES, &c.
FREDERICK W. DEVOE,
JOHN ALSTON,
JAMES F. DRUMMOND,
CYRUS A. SMITH,
HENRY S. RIGGS,
FRED'K SAUNDERS, JR.
F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Nos. 117 Fulton and 44 Ann sts.,
NEW-YORK.
ALSTON, DEVOE & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.

THE FIRM OF G. WARREN GEER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
G. WARREN GEER.
GURDON S. M. GEER.
The undersigned will continue the business at No. 362 Broadway, as heretofore. G. WARREN GEER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between WEISS & PETZALL has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of August, 1868. HENRY PETZALL continuing the business under the firm name H. PETZALL, and will pay all debts of the firm of WEISS & PETZALL, and collect all bills due the same firm.
WM. WEISS,
H. PETZALL.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between R. S. T. CISSEL and E. L. STURGIS, under the firm name of CISSEL & STURGIS, was dissolved July 27, 1868, by mutual consent. Mr. E. L. STURGIS having purchased the interest of Mr. CISSEL will remain at No. 51 Cliff-st. for the purpose of closing up the business of the late firm.
R. S. T. CISSEL,
Aug. 12, 1868. E. L. STURGIS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PETER M. VIDAL and DAVID WRIGHT, under the firm name of VIDAL & WRIGHT, do this day dissolve by mutual consent, and all debts to be paid to D. WRIGHT, and the proceeds thereof to be paid pro rata to the creditors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS JOBBERS' STOCK FOR SALE.
The senior partner of an old established house having deceased, the stock and good will of the business is offered for sale. Or the surviving partner will form a connection with a party having the necessary capital to continue the business. Address C. H. G., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO any gentleman who is desirous to engage in the manufacture of a meritorious fabric. It is well known and commands a ready sale. The business is well established and the manufactory is in the City. The business requires but a moderate capital. The Fall orders are secured for a large amount of goods. Address B. C., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

$30,000 TO $50,000 CAN BE INVESTED in a safe manufacturing business in Central New-York; business already established; money wanted to increase same; a competent business man furnishing capital could have employment and salary if desired. For particulars address YOUNGS, Box No. 6,865 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FLOUR STORE, No. 60 21st-st., South Brooklyn, at a sacrifice; a fine horse, wagon, stock and fixtures, in an excellent situation with good customers, &c., to a business man; every facility will be afforded, and success guaranteed. Call at the above. G. W. CADMUS, No. 60 21st-st., Brooklyn.

$10,000 TO $12,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN manufacturing shoes; business already established; will bear investigation. Address immediately, with full name, where an interview can be had, B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PRINCIPAL for first-class academy, salary $2,000; Principal for high school near City, $1,500, and another at $1,800; English assistant for boarding school; also classical assistant; professor of music for a female college; several other teachers wanted. Send for application form of American School Institute.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement for the coming year in New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, as teacher of the English branches; will teach in schools or families. Address N. N., Brooklyn Post Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 338 East 6th-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

Chief cabin passage.......................$130
Second cabin passage.......................80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage.......................145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA.
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.

With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN.......................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA.......................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.......Aug. 15|IOWA.......................Sept. 5
HIBERNIA........Aug. 22|COLUMBIA...........Sept. 12
EUROPA..........Aug. 29|CALEDONIA.........Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA........Aug. 13 | SIBERIA..............Aug. 27
MALTA...........Aug. 20 | ALEPPO..............Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.......................$80 Gold.
Steerage.......................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre. The favorite sidewheel steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. SIEBRING, offering the last opportunity of the season at lowest rates, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG 15—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will sail as above from Pier No. 17 East River, on Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
YAZOO..........HODGES, SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
CORTES..........NELSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 22.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, and MARMION on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
TYBEE,
Capt. DAVID CAULKINS,
Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4, North River, and will positively leave next week.
For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1868. No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.
All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following Wednesday.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:15 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:52 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 13th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 13th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 14th, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, 14th, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th, 6 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th, 3 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 6:00 P. M.	

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class.......................$1 00
To Providence, first class.......................50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin).......................$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 338 West-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st. Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 34th-st., East River, each way.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East River, will be received at this office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of 25 feet mean low water, and the debris deposited where the engineer may direct. The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1,364.8 cubic yards, over an area of 1,222.2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576.1 cubic yards, over an area of 1,302.2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of Frying Pan and Pot Rock, and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed, amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount, according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys, and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guarantees can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks, should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for removing rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NO. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state the sum in full for which the parties propose to do the entire work, and must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will duly execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISSED—ON THE 24TH DAY of July, 1868, a note, dated Ashland, August 13, 1867, for $3,180, made by Murray, Morton & Co., to order of Henry Saylor, and by him indorsed, payable one year after date, at First National Bank of Ashland, Penn.; payment of said note to any one but the owner, the undersigned, has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
A. R. BARR.

MILLINERY.

THIS DAY, LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, new styles for September; Summer hats and bonnets warranted less than half price: $4 bonnets, were $10. L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Please call.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWIN SCRANTON, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE.—7 STORE LOTS on the principal street in the heart of business in the City of Rochester, N. Y., very near the Post Office. Sale on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the auction house of SCRANTON & PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 Main-street. A rare chance for investment. For particulars, address the auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway.
H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, 14th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, removed from the country for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and black-walnut parlor library, dining and bedroom suites; hair mattress, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; French-plate mirrors, lounges, rockers, wardrobes, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Rosewood 7-octave, upright, boudoir piano, of superior tone and finish, by one of our best City makers; cost, $500.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker. Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st.
TO CLOSE A TRUST.—MACHINERY, IRON, brass fittings, rubber hose, lumber, &c.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, at No. 550 West-st., railroad head lights, pumps, tools, rubber hose, brass fittings, pipe, old iron, lumber, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
SEWING-MACHINES AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock noon, for the benefit of whom it may concern: 704 Weed sewing-machines, new, part with stands and part without, part No. 2 and part No. 3, as per warehouse receipts, now lying in bonded warehouse in this City, boxed and cased ready for exportation.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINOR WILL SELL by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the
PARSONAGE MANSION,
East 122d-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., north side,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
Particulars hereafter.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock, M., 174 shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Stock, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO. WILL SELL FRIDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn—regular weekly sale—parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, mattresses, china, plated ware, fancy goods, &c.; carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c. Also, a good work-horse and two light wagons.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 101 Liberty-st.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, DESKS, &c.—By auction, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut, mahogany and enameled chamber suites, beds and bedding, desks, lounges, crockery, glassware, refrigerators, kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 13, at 11½ o'clock, within the store:
2,514 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Landing ex steamer *Russia*, from Liverpool.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, AUG. 13, at 11 A. M. at his store No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office, a fine stock of chromos, paintings and engravings, suitably framed.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York City, the following army subsistence stores, viz:
About 2,000 cases "Uncooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 600 cases "Cooked" Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.
About 1,225 cases Desiccated Potatoes.
Samples of each article can be seen and examined at No. 112 Pearl-st., or the stores can be examined at southeast corner Greene and Houston sts., New-York.
By order of
C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. A. C. G. S., and Chf. C. S. Dep. East.

[OFFICIAL.]
NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon a lot of two hundred and eighty-eight barrels distilled spirits, marked "B," for the satisfaction of taxes and penalty due the United States, under sec. 23, act of March 2, 1867, on an uncanceled bond for transportation, given by Frank Edwards, as principal, Jan. 10, 1867. And that I shall offer for sale at public auction, the said 288 barrels of distilled spirits (in bond) at the U. S. Bonded Warehouse, Nos. 15 to 25 Whitehall-st., on the 1st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Aug. 13, 1868, at same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JULY 1, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awto15oct

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOHN CAIRNES; is 13 years and 6 months old, light hair, soft and thick, pleasant countenance, and a great stoppage or stutter in his speech; had on, when left home, blue cloth pantaloons and strong, coarse shirt; supposed to have gone to New-Haven with the cattle drovers on Thursday night, Aug. 6, 1868. Any person finding him, or having him in their employ, would confer a great favor on his father, Robert Cairnes, by sending a letter to him in 3d-av., near 114th-st., Harlem, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 13 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT MAPLEWOOD, ON MORRIS AND Essex Railroad, only three minutes from depot and one hour from New-York, one of the most beautiful locations in the whole Orange Valley; eight acres fine land, making four elegant building sites; price $1,000 per acre; terms easy. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 3,783, for one week.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York City property, an elegant stone mansion, stone outbuildings and large ornamental grounds, very beautifully located in the City of Rochester, N. Y.; a photograph of the place may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, accessible by railroad nine times daily; good water; price $5,500; terms easy and possession. WM. H. NADIN, Millburn, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT ROCKAWAY, L. I., A HANDsome plot of ground two miles from depot and adjoining Episcopalian Church. Inquire of HENRY J. CARR, No. 178 South-st.

OWNERS OF MOUNT VERNON LOTS not having been released from condition of sale are requested to call on J. O. STEVENS, attorney, No. 45 William-st., third floor, immediately.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW three-story and basement brick house, situated No. 414 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; is nicely and comfortably furnished throughout: immediate possession given. Apply to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Green-wood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

PART OF FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE house to rent, in pleasant location; all improvements; rent low to a desirable tenant. Apply 78 East 13d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A PARK-ROW STORE TO LET.
No. 29; seven stories; 115 feet deep, with rear entrance and hoistway for goods.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A YOUNG COUPLE, WITH INFANT AND nurse, desire to find permanent accommodations in a respectable and strictly private family, where perfect sociability and home comforts can be enjoyed; location to be first-class; the rooms need not be furnished. Address, with full particulars, D. O. A., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also smaller rooms for single gentlemen; at No. 271 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Table first class; location quiet and pleasant.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An entire second floor, nicely furnished, to rent from 1st September, with or without board; references required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK and middle parlor, and large, pleasant room in second and third floor to let with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room to let by a private family, to one or two persons, with or without board, in good neighborhood, No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

LARGE, PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms for married or single gentlemen, with board, in a New-England family; house first class. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Reference required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PARlor, bed-room, and dressing-room, with piano, &c., &c.; private table. Terms, $75 per week. No. 52 West 15th-st.

EXCELLENT BOARD.—A FRONT ROOM ON second floor, with board; also a back parlor and extension, with hot and cold water. No. 52 West 15th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET ONE or two furnished rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water, to gentlemen only. Call at 75 Bank-st.

FINE SUITS OF ROOMS, SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; house first class, near Broadway.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, furnished, to let with first-class board. Location unsurpassed.

NO. 125 FIFTH-AVENUE—A SECOND floor with private table; also single rooms for gentlemen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, a floor of four or five rooms, in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address No. 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman and wife, in a very quiet family. Address Box No. 1,212 Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.
2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.
3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.
4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT. }
OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS, }
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868 }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY, } Executors.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, }
au6-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.
AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.
Th19-law6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American comedienne,
LOTTA,
who will appear in a new five-act Drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled
FIRE FLY; OR,
THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG,
Which will be produced with new scenery, new costumes, original music, new machinery, new appointments, and the following GREAT CAST:
FIRE FLY, the Friend of the Flag..............LOTTA
Harold Cecil, passing as Louis Victor..Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Duke of Lyonnaise, friend to Louis,
Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Berkley Cecil, brother to Harold....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Ben Arslan, a Zouave..............Mr. George Holland
Rake, Harold's own man..............Mr. E. Lamb
Col. Chateauroy..............Mr. Theodore Hamilton
Marshal McDonald..............Mr. T. J. Hind
Shadrick Levi..............Mr. R. McWade
Claude Chaurillon..............Mr. T. Milton
Alcide..............Mr. J. Hogan
Millbank..............Mr. W. H. Pope
Venetia, Princess of Corona.....Miss Le Claire Phillips
Marquise de Renardiere..............Miss Mary Barrett
French soldiers, passengers, servants, Arabs, news venders, &c., &c.
ACT FIRST.—Scene 1.—The Mole or Landing Place at Algiers. Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers. Scene 3.—Cafe of the Chasseurs. A supposed lapse of two years.
ACT SECOND.—Scene 1.—The Barrack Room. Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers. Scene 3.—Ruined Mosque in the Desert. Scene 4.—Cafe Chatant.
Song and Mad Dance.......by..............Lotta
ACT THIRD.—Scene 1.—Interior and Exterior of the Princess' Marquee. Scene 2.—Exterior of Camp. Scene 3.—The Bivouac. THE BATTLE.
ACT FOURTH.—Scene 1.—A Plain in Front of the Camp. During this Scene, the Celebrated Solo on the Snare Drum.......by......Lotta
Scene 2.—Front View of Camp. Scene 3.—The Princess' Tent.
ACT FIFTH.—Scene 1.—Algerine-street. Scene 2.—The Marshal's Ante-room. Scene 3.—The Desert. Scene 4.—Review Ground. MILITARY EXECUTION. UNEXPECTED AND IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Complimentary farewell testimonial to Mr. WM. POST. The BUISLAY FAMILY, BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE, the FOSTER SISTERS, and a host of talent will appear.

FERRERO'S

APOLLO HALL
AND
LECTURE-ROOM,
BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-EIGHTH ST.,
FOR
BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, FAIRS, PUBLIC MEETINGS and DINNERS, DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, &c.
The above establishment is the largest in the United States—160 feet front on Twenty-eighth-st., and 120 feet on Broadway—will be fitted up in the most elegant style, with every convenience imaginable. Committees are invited to call and judge for themselves.
E. FERRERO, No. 1,193 Broadway.

WE ARE POSITIVELY ASSURED BY parties interested in the matter here that the extraordinary Gymnast Leotard, the originator of the "Flying Trapeze," will arrive here. Leotard has created a world-wide reputation by his astonishing feats, performed in London, Paris and other large cities of Europe, and being the originator of the Trapeze style of performance there will, no doubt, be much curiosity to see him when he reaches our shores.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by two respectable young women, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best City reference from their last place, where they lived nearly three years. Call at No. 232 West 51st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse in a good family, or to travel with a lady; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; good reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 223 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or lady's maid in a first-class family, (City); aged 23; American; thoroughly capable: neat habits and reliable references. Apply or address ELLEN, care Mrs. Whitney, No. 144 Chrystie-st., after 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; has the best City reference, by a very respectable young woman, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; understands the business thoroughly; flute, do up ladies' fine muslins in good style. Call at 379 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman with the best City reference, as excellent cook, game, meats, pastry, creams, jellies, bone, lard; excellent baker; country or City. Call at No. 379 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, in the City, as seamstress; would do light chamberwork; can assist at dressmaking; good references will be given. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, to live in one house, one as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other as first-class waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 445 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. At No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; has first-class reference. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child-nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 398 7th-av.; ring the third bell.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Seen for two days at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 1,414 Broadway, near 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go in the country; best City reference. No. 127 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE employment of some kind or some one to befriend her. Address Mrs. RAYMOND, Station D.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and wife; the man as first-class gardener or coachman, the wife as good cook; best of reference from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and plain gardener; thoroughly understands the business; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as general man; is good plain gardener; understands the care of horses, driving; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has six years' recommendation from his last place. Address E. G., No. 448 6th-av., at Mr. Trainor's harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to City or country. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY INDUStrious, sober man as coachman, or to assist in the garden of a small place; will make himself generally useful. Address M. M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT respectable single man, a situation as gardener, groom, &c.; reference first-class. Address S. T., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class single man who thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address LINNÆUS, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A GERMAN GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion; has 16 years practical experience in all the branches of this business, and the best references to hand. Address L. W., Stapleton Post Office, S. I.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE grocery store, by a young man who thoroughly understands the business; could command a good trade in New-England; would not object to traveling part of the time; salary moderate; the best City references given. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, who writes a legible hand, as copyist, assistant book-keeper, time-keeper, or steady writing of any kind. Address for one week, J. H. B., Jersey City Post Office.

REAL ESTATE—A YOUNG ATTORNEY DEsires a position in a real estate office; can draw papers; is fully competent to take entire charge of an office; best of references. C. M., Box 124 *Times* Office, for three days.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN WISHES employment as copyist. Address B., Box No. 96 Brooklyn Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO BOYS: THOSE FAMILIAR with the Yankee Notion trade preferred. Apply by letter only, giving residence, recommendations, and amount of salary expected, to BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

WANTED—WOOL-SORTERS. APPLY OR ADdress Glenham Company, Glenham, Dutchess County, N. Y., or at the office of the Company, No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN THE CLOTH BUSINESS, A BOY about 16 years of age. Apply between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR A GENTLEman's family; cook, and a chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 330 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also, for girls lately landed.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield Vt.

FOR SALE—A COPPER VACUUM PAN, ABOUT 4½ feet, with pair of vacuum pumps, 8 inches diameter by 12 inches stroke. Apply to THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..............Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE..............Business Manager
G. L. FOX..............Stage Manager

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (23d week.)

Fairy Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Matchless Dancing, Comic Tricks.	G. L. FOX AS CLOWN.	Sparkling Fun, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Great Skating.

GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..............WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the
FOURTH WEEK
OF HIS WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE
acknowledged by the entire Press and public to combine
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-DRILLED CHORUS,
THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORCHESTRA,
AND THE MOST PERFECT MISE EN SCENE
EVER PRESENTED IN OPERA IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
OFFENBACH'S masterpiece in 4 acts,
BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)
Mlle. IRMA..............Boulotte
Mons. AUJAC..............Barbe-Bleue
BARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.
Reserved seats at the box-office and No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Manager..............D. H. Harkins.
CROWDED HOUSES—ABSOLUTE SUCCESS.
A perfect ovation tendered every evening by the
ELITE OF THE CITY.
The great London and New-York sensation
FOUL PLAY.
The most ingenious and thrilling romance of the day.
FOUL PLAY.
Every evening at 8. SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS.
SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT NEW DRAMA
TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS.
SATURDAY SECOND WATKINS MATINEE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!
An appreciative and delighted audience nightly crowd the Hall to witness
EUGENE'S
Great Burlesque Opera of
IL TROVATORE,
And his very laughable Ballet of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
In which all the distinguished Artists of this Great Company nightly appear.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Aug. 13, at 8,
NINETIETH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Prophet"..............Meyerbeer
2. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..............Auber
3. Waltz, "Hochzeits-Klaenge"..............Strauss
4. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"..............Verdi
5. Grand March..............Schumann
6. Polka Mazourka, "Ein Herz und ein Sinn" } Strauss
Polka Schell, "Eingesandt" }
7. Theme and Variations, "Kaiser Franz"..............Haydn
8. Capriccio brillante, "Jota Aragonesa"..............Glinka
9. Overture, "Orpheus"..............Offenbach
10. Aria, "Cujus Animam" (Stabat Mater)..............Rossini
11. Waltz, "Wiedersehen"..............Gungel
12. Quadrille, "Artists"..............Strauss
CONDUCTOR..............THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway.
ON SUNDAY NEXT, AUG. 16,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—(CARD.)

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Proprietor and Manager..............GEO. WOOD.
Assistant Manager..............SAMUEL COLVILLE.
The new Museum being now in perfect order for the reception and repository of curiosities, Mr. WOOD will be deeply grateful for contributions, which may be forwarded at once, for which receipts signed by him will be returned, and the names of donors will be placed upon each article and published in the Museum Catalogue. It is desired that all articles sent be plainly described, and the names of donors legibly written. Parties having curiosities for sale or hire may also address, stating lowest terms. The non-receipt of an answer should be respectfully considered as a negative.
Owing to the great amount of space, facilities will be afforded artists for the exhibition and sale of works of art, or anything curious in mechanism; also, models of patents, &c., &c. It being the design of the proprietor that nothing shall be wanting to render WOOD'S MUSEUM not only most attractive as a place of resort, but useful to science and industry.
OPENING DAY, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1868,
full particulars of which will be immediately announced.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free.
BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST and cheapest piano-fortes in the City. Ayres' treble; two, used a short time, at half price, warranted six years, by JENNYS & SON, Manufacturers, No. 238 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECONDhand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASsistance, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine: circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MIDDLEFIELD FIRE AND BUILDING Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.
Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them.
Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &c., &c., at reasonable prices.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

THE COMING HARVEST.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

Potatoes—The yield will be about the same as last year. Apples—One-half better in quality and quantity. Buckwheat—The yield is about the same as last year's. Broom Corn—Planted two weeks later than last year, and is better at this date. Plums—One-half better than last year. Grapes—The yield will be about the same as last year's. Pears—The yield will be one-third less than last year's.

Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties.—The crops in Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties are very good. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat yield one-eight more than last year. Flax is of fair quality. Hay is a quarter more than last year, and the quality is good. Potatoes will be poor unless there is more rain. Apples are one-third more than last year, and the quality is fair.

Washington County.—The wheat and corn crops are about the same as last year. Oats are a quarter less than last year. Barley—Not much raised this season. Rye—A good crop; about the same as last year. Potatoes are about one-third more than last year, and the prospects are very good, and a large quantity has been planted. Apples—The crop is light. Beans, peas, buckwheat and flax are the same as last year. Hay is one-third more than last year. Taken as a whole, the indications in this county are very good.

Warren County.—Wheat will yield one-eighth more than last year, and the quality is good. Corn is a quarter more than last year and the quality is good. Buckwheat, oats and rye are a quarter less and the quality is middling. Potatoes are about the same as last year. Hay is a quarter more than last year. Apples—The yield will be one-half less than last year's. The dry, hot weather of the past six weeks has materially injured the potato, oat and buckwheat crops.

Penataquet.—Reports from all important points in this district indicate as follows, viz.: Wheat—One-third less; middling quality. Corn—One-quarter more; quality good. Oats and Barley—Same as last year; quality medium. Rye—One-quarter less; quality middling. Potatoes—Prospects very fair; quantity double and quality good. Apples—Hardly any and very poor. Hay—One-third more and quality good.

CONNECTICUT.

Housatonic Valley.—The towns in Housatonic Valley, report that corn, rye, and wheat, is as good as last year. Oats—The yield is one-half less than last year's. Hay—The yield is one-third better than last year's. Potatoes, Broom Corn, and Beans—The yield will be about the same as last year's. Apples—The yield will be very light. Tobacco—The yield is good.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Berkshire County.—Wheat—The yield is one-third more than last year's; quality good. Corn—The yield is one-eight less than last year's; quality very good. Oats—The yield will be about the average amount; quality good. Grass—The yield is one-third more than last year's. Rye—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's; quality good. Barley—The average is very good. Potatoes will yield one-eighth more, and are promising well. Apples will yield one-half more, and the quality is good. Roots are of average quantity and looking well. Pears are one-half less than last year.

Hampden County.—The crops of all kinds in this county are better than last year; tobacco, particularly, never looked better.

SOUTHERN VERMONT.

The crop indications in Southern Vermont are as follows: Wheat is one-half more than last year, and the quality is good. Corn is the same as last year, and the quality is fair. Oats and rye are a quarter less, but the quality is fair. Hay is one-third more, and the quality is good. Potatoes are a quarter more, and the yield of the planted crop will depend upon future rains. Apples—There will be a very light crop.

NORTHERN VERMONT.

In this section, the early part of the season gave promise of an increase in the crops of all kinds over last year, but the excessively hot and dry weather of July has materially damaged the prospects. From the accounts received the following is probably as correct an estimate as can be made at this time, compared with last year: Wheat, rye, barley and oats are about the same as last year, and the quality is fair. Corn will be one-eighth more than last year. Potatoes will be a quarter less than last year. Apples will be one-third more, and the quality good. Hay will be one-eighth less, and the quality very good.

CENTRAL VERMONT.

The crop indications are as follows: Wheat will yield an average crop of good quality. Rye will be one-eighth less, but of a fair quality. Oats are one-eighth more, and the quality is good. Corn will be one-eighth more than last year and the quality is good. Barley will yield an average crop of fair quality, but very little is raised, however. Potatoes are about the same as last year, and the quality is good. Apples are a quarter less, and of middling quality. Hay is one-eighth more than last year, and of good quality. Owing to a wet Spring the crops were put in late, and fears were entertained that they would be late, but the fine weather and late rains have proved that there will be more than an average crop, with one or two exceptions.

CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

The following is the statement of the condition of crops in Central New-York:

Schenectady County.—Wheat is very scarce. Oats, Rye and Barley—The yield is about the average. Field-Hay has increased one-third. Potatoes backward, and have decreased one-third. Broom-corn—The yield will be one-fourth less than last year's. Fruits—The yield is fair; plums abundant.

Herkimer County.—Corn is very backward. Hay—Staple product is one-eighth better than last year. Hops—The yield will be about the average. Cheese—One-tenth less than last year.

Montgomery County.—Wheat—The yield is about one-fourth more than last year's; quality good. Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley—The yield is fair. Potatoes—The yield will be good. Hops and Hay—Increase of one-third over last year. Apples—Small; one-third less.

Madison County.—Wheat—Average yield. Corn, Oats, Barley and Hay—Large yield; an increase over 1867. Potatoes—The yield will be light. Hops have been checked by the drought, but a large crop is expected. Apples—The yield will be light, but better quality than in 1867.

Oneida County.—Wheat—The yield is good and one-fourth more than last year; the rest of the grain crop is about the same as last year. Corn—The yield will be about the average; less planted than last year. Grass—The yield will be about one-fourth more, and in good order. Hops are looking well. Potatoes—The early crop was injured by the drought, but the late crop will do well. Fruit—The yield is not so large as last year. Apples—The crop is very light. Grapes were damaged by hail, but there will be an average yield. Cheese and Butter are a quarter less than last year.

Otsego County.—Wheat and Rye are one-eighth less than last year, but the quality is good. Corn—The yield will be heavy. Barley will be a quarter less than last year. Oats will be one-eighth more, but somewhat injured by the drought. Buckwheat and Hops are one-eighth more, and free from vermin. Potatoes are suffering from the drought, and the crop is small. Apples—The crop is larger than in 1867. Hay—The crop is one-half larger than last year. All the crops, except hops and corn are injured by the late dry weather.

Onondaga County.—Wheat is one-half more than last year, and the quality is excellent. The general average of the grain crops are about one-eighth more than last year. Corn is a quarter more than last year, and the quality is good. Potatoes were checked by the drought, but the late crop will do well. Hay is a quarter more than last year, and the quality is fair. Fruits are doing well. Apples—There is a light crop, but of good quality. Grapes will yield large.

Oswego County.—The general average of the crops in this section is one-fifth better than in 1867. Hay, oats, rye and barley promise a fair crop. Wheat is of medium quality. Potatoes and buckwheat will yield small crops—three-quarters less than in 1867.

Cortland County.—Wheat will yield a quarter more than last year, and the quality is good. Corn will yield one-third more than last year. Oats will yield one-third less than last year. Barley and rye will yield good crops. Hay will be one-eighth more than last year. Potatoes present a poor prospect. Apples—The crop is light. Butter is one-third more than last year. Cheese is one-third less than last year.

Cayuga County.—Wheat—The yield is equal to that of last year, but of inferior quality. Barley—The yield is light. Corn—Fair; an increase of one-eighth over last year. Oats—Have been effected by the dry weather; short crop. Hay—The yield is above the average. Early Potatoes—The crops have failed. Late Potatoes—Good yield. Apples—The yield will be one-third. Pears—The yield will be light. Butter—Three-fourths of the usual amount.

Niagara County.—Wheat—The yield is about one-half increase over previous years; quality fair. Corn—The yield will be light. Oats, Barley and Rye—The yield is about as usual. Hay—The yield is large; good quality. Apples—One-half crop. Peaches—Fair crop; double that of 1867. Grapes—Large crop.

Tompkins County.—Wheat—The yield will be one-tenth more than last year—about thirty bushels per acre. Oats—The crop is good. Corn—The crop is full and large. Hay will be a quarter more than last year. Barley—About an average crop. Buckwheat is backward. Potatoes will yield a small crop. Peas, peaches and plums are better than last year. Grapes will yield a large crop. All the grain except oats has been secured.

Monroe, Orleans, Ontario and Livingston Counties.—Wheat in these counties will yield one-fifth more than last year, but the quality is inferior. Oats—The crop will be one-third more than last year—the largest ever raised in Western New-York. Corn will yield a quarter more than last year. Barley will yield one-third more than last year, but is a little shrunk. Rye is good, but there is very little raised. Hay is one-third more than last year. Potatoes are looking well; the tops are green, but have no tubers. Apples—The crop is light, and one-third less than last year. Peaches are fair in some localities.

Seneca County.—Wheat—There will be a fair crop. Corn—Very poor. Oats—The yield is one-fourth less than last year. Barley—The yield is about the average. Apples—The yield will be one-half. Hay—The yield is good, and better in quality than last year. Potatoes—The yield will be about one-half.

Wayne County.—Wheat—The yield is about one-third more than last year's; quality good. Barley—The yield is one-half more than last year's. Corn—The yield will be about one-eighth more than last year's. Potatoes—The yield will be one-half more than last year's. Apples—Average yield. Peppermint—The yield will be one-half more than last year's. Hay—The yield is one-half more than last year's.

Chenango County.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year. Corn—The yield will be about the average. Hay—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's. Oats—The yield is one-third more than last year's. Hops are looking finely. Apples—The yield will be about the average. Potatoes—The yield will be fair.

Vicinity of Sag Harbor, L. I.—Condition of the crops as compared with last year: Wheat—The yield is one-half less than last year; quality poor on account of insects. Corn—The yield will be one-fourth more than last year. Oats—The yield is the same as last year. Potatoes—The yield will be about the average; none last year. Hay, Barley, Rye and Buckwheat—The yield will be about the average. Fruit—The yield will be about three-quarters less.

MAINE.

So far as can be gathered, the returns from the different portions of the State are generally more favorable than last year. A greater breadth of wheat has been sown and promises well, especially in the western and northern parts of the State. Returns from Cumberland and York Counties show that hay is heavier than last year, but much of it badly cured on account of the late rains. Corn is very promising. Potatoes are good, with but slight indications of disease yet. Corn and rye same as last year. Barley one quarter more. Oats one quarter less. Apples—Crop small but somewhat better than last year. The central part of the State shows wheat somewhat hurt by the hot dry weather. Barley—About the average. Potatoes more lately planted with promise of good size. Apples not so promising as in the early part of the season. In some counties they are much better than last year. Hay crop large but impaired by bad weather. Rye and barley good. Beans—Double that of last year.

In the eastern part of the State the hay crop is a quarter more than last year, but badly cured. Got fine prospects for potatoes. Corn and rye about the same as last year. Barley—One-quarter more than last year. Oats—A quarter less. Apples cannot be safely estimated; indications are that they will exceed last year's crop but little. The buckwheat crop of Aroostook promises well. This section of the country is not easily reached, and definite returns cannot be easily obtained, but the general impression is that that the northern county of the State will be favored with abundance of crops in all kinds.

EASTERN VERMONT, WESTERN NEW-HAMPSHIRE AND NORTH MASSACHUSETTS.

The reports from all important points in this district indicate an unusually large yield of hay, to wit; one-fourth, if not one-third, more than last year, and of very good quality. The cold, backward Spring sadly interfered with planting, and retarded somewhat the growth of corn; but the hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crop into splendid condition. The universal opinion is that the crop will be larger by at least one-eighth than that of last year, and of equal quality. Wheat is raised in but limited quantities in this district; the indications reported assure us, however, of a crop quite equal to that of last, and of middling quality. Oats promise a yield in both quantity and quality fully equal to that of last year. Rye, barley, buckwheat and beans, are shown to exist in about the same quantity as last year, and the quality is fair.

Potatoes have suffered from the drought in many localities, but no serious drawbacks are reported. The late rains, together with the increased acreage of the present year, indicate that the yield will exceed that of last year, by at least one-fourth, and of a better quality. The production of apples in this section is usually small; the crop of this year compares favorably in all respects with last year's. The general condition of minor products, may safely be regarded as an average with the last year's yield.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lancaster County.—The crops are somewhat better than they were last year. Wheat will yield one-eighth more, and is of better quality; more acres are sown; the quantity is estimated at three million bushels. Rye and barley—There is little or none of either raised, but what there is is of good quality. Oats are a failure. Corn, from present appearances, indicate a large crop—one-eighth more than the yield of last year of good quality. Potatoes promise a large yield, and quality better than last year's. Tobacco—The crop will be one-half better than last year's, and the yield will probably reach 1,000 cases. Fruits of all kind are a failure, there being very little of any kind.

Dauphin County.—Apples—There will be but one-half the average crop, and the quality is not good. Corn is better than it was last year, and will ripen well. Hay—There is an excellent yield, and is housed in good order. Oats are light in yield, and in weight may be placed at twenty-two pounds per bushel. Potatoes—A fine promise. Rye—A very fair crop within twenty miles of Harrisburg, but a failure in the mountain valleys. Wheat—Good. Straw—Small yield; good. Grain—Average about that of last year in some localities; wheat a failure; per acre in Dauphin twelve bushels average; on good land the crop is good, but not enough threshed upon which to base an opinion of the whole crop. Fruit—Generally light product.

Franklin County.—Wheat—One-eighth crop less than last year; quality fair. Corn, Oats and Potatoes—Full crop; rather better than last year. Hay—Fully one-fourth more and of splendid quality. Barley—Good. Rye—Better than last year. Fruit—Crop a failure.

Berks County.—Wheat—One-eighth less; quality middling; the weevil caused its partial failure. Oats—Half less; quality poor; the weevil is also in it. Rye—Same quality; prospects good. Corn—Quarter more; prospects good. Potatoes—One-eighth more; quality middling. Apples—Hardly worth noticing; quality poor. Hay—Is well preserved; quarter more and good quality.

Adams County.—Wheat—One-fourth less, and lighter than last year. Hay—Full crop, and equal to that of last year. Oats—Full crop, but lighter than last year, though on some farms up to the standard. Corn and Potatoes—Will depend upon the season; probably be a full crop. Rye—Poor. Fruit—None.

Northampton County.—Wheat—Quality good, and the quantity at least a quarter more than last year. Rye—Excellent. Quantity about an average crop. Corn—Never looked more promising. The breadth in acres large, and if we do not have early frosts the crops will be at least one-eighth larger than last year. Oats—Injured by the rains after being cut; quality middling; quantity at least one-quarter less than last year. Barley—Very little raised in this county. Apples—In consequence of the continuous frosts at the time the trees were in blossom the crop will be a failure. Small Fruit—Much less than the average crop.

Cumberland County.—Apples and Peaches—These crops are failures. Barley—Not much has been raised. Corn—The prospects are for a very full crop. Hay—The crop is very heavy. Potatoes—The prospect for potatoes is poor. Wheat—There is about half a crop. Oats—The crop is a fair one.

The yield of wheat will be one-sixteenth more than last year, and the quality considerably better. Oats—The yield is inferior to last year's. Hay—The yield is one-third more and the quality better. Barley—The yield is one-sixteenth more and the quality decidedly better; very little has been raised in this county. Corn—The prospects are for a good yield; the quality is good, and if the rain continues we shall have a fine crop. Buckwheat—The prospects are for a good yield, and of good quality if the rain continues. The corn, buckwheat and potatoes depend upon the weather. Potatoes—The prospect is good; no rot is noticeable as yet. Early potatoes suffered for want of rain. Apples—The crop is about the same as last year. Plums—There will be an immense yield; the quality is good. There were none in 1867. Peaches are a failure, as usual. Farmers seem to be very well satisfied with the general result of the harvest and the future prospects.

Montgomery County.—Wheat will yield one-fourth more than last year, and the quality is excellent. Corn will yield one-third more than last year, and the quality is good and never looked more promising. Oats—The crop is small, and quality poor. Potatoes yield an average quantity, and the quality is good. Hay—The crop is good. Barley—There is very little raised here. Fruits of all kinds are a total failure.

Centre County.—Hay—There is a heavy crop; one-fourth more than last year. Wheat will yield one-eighth less than last year, and the quality is good. Rye—The yield is three-fifths less; quality inferior. Barley—As to quality, is one-eighth less by weight. Oats—As to quality, is one-eighth less by weight. Corn—The yield will be two-thirds less than last year's. Late Potatoes are a complete failure. Apples—Hardly one-tenth of the usual crop this year. Cloverseed—A failure.

Lycoming County.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's; good quality. Corn—The yield will be one-fourth more than last year's; good quality. Oats—The yield will be one-fourth less than last year's. Hay—One-half more than last year. Apples—The same as last year. Potatoes—The yield will be one-third less. Barley—None raised here.

Chester County.—Corn—One-fourth more; good quality. Oats—One-half more; very poor. Wheat—One-fourth more; quality good. Rye—The same as last year. Barley—But little sown. Hay—The yield will be one-half more than last year's; well secured. Apples—None raised. Peaches—None raised. Potatoes—The same area as last year, yield abundantly; no rot as yet.

MARYLAND.

Hartford County.—Harvest is about over now and the crops garnered. Wheat—Crop will be one-third more than last year, and quality fair. Oats—One-half less than last year, and of an inferior quality. Barley—Little sown but very good. Rye—Almost ceased to be productive here. Hay—One-fourth more than last year, and quality excellent. Potatoes—One-third less than last year, and of an inferior quality. Corn—There is a fair prospect for the corn crop, and probably it will be one-fourth less than last year, but of a very good quality. Apples—There are very few apples, but are generally free from blemish. Peaches—The crop is a failure, with little hope for fruit of any kind. Berries—Are rather below the average. With the exception of Wheat we may pronounce the harvest as one of little profit, and Corn being planted so late, with a cold, backward spring, will necessarily yield less.

Westchester County.—Wheat—The yield will be about the same in quality as last year. Oats—The yield is one third less than last year, but the quality is good. Corn—The yield is one-third more; quality fair. Potatoes—There will be a full crop; quality good. Peaches and Apples—These crops are almost entire failures: last year we had full crops. Rye and Barley—Not raised here.

Somerset County.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year; quality fair. Oats—The yield is one-third less; quality inferior. Potatoes—The yield will be one-half more. Apples—The yield will be one-fourth less, and inferior. Peaches—The crop is an entire failure. Hay—The yield equals last year; quality good. Corn—Promises to equal last year's crop.

Baltimore County.—Barley—Very little raised in this county or State. Corn—Is backward; the prospects are for a much larger crop than last year and of good quality. Oats—Greatly damaged in the county by the storms, but a good crop elsewhere in the State, and prospects of a larger yield than last year. Wheat and Hay—In Baltimore County, and in the State the prospects are fair for a much larger yield than last year, and the quality is good. We can get no information regarding Rye and Potatoes. Apples and other fruits.—These crops are entire failures throughout the State.

Washington County.—Wheat one-eighth less; quality fair. From the present appearance of the corn crop, it will be one-third more, with prospects of good quality. Oats—Crop good; one-fifth more; quality fair. Hay—Crop good—exceeding last year's crop one-fourth; quality good. Barley—Not much sowed in this county; quality fair and equal to last year. Rye—Quality fair and equal to last year. Apples—Crop nearly a failure; one-fourth less. Potatoes good; one-sixth more from present appearance. This county produces about one million bushels of wheat when the crop is good. Before the present crop was cut a larger estimate was made, but since the farmers have been threshing, the yield is far from corresponding with the large amount of straw. The crop was injured by the midge or milk weasel, as they are generally called, and a too large growth of straw at an early day.

NEW-JERSEY.

Camden County.—Wheat—The crop is good; one-fourth better than last year. Corn—There is a fine prospect for a good crop, which will be fully up to the average. Oats are exceedingly light, the poorest crop in ten years. Hay—The crop is large and was never better in this section. Rye—There is but little grown. Potatoes are light; poorer than last year. Apples are a total failure, and other fruits are short. Vegetables and melons, for which this county is distinguished, are very good.

Essex County.—Barley—There is very little in this vicinity, but the crop is twenty-five per cent. better than usual. Corn was late planted, but is now well advanced, and promises a heavier crop than for years before; full thirty per cent. larger than last year. Wheat and Hay—The crops are very heavy, say twenty-five per cent. better than last year. Oats—The crop is only fair, having been lodged down and injured by the rains of last week. Potatoes—The crop promises well. Apples—The crop is an entire failure, owing to fogs and northeast winds when in blossom; the same is true of pears; small fruits are mostly partial failure, owing to the great heat and heavy rains.

Salem County.—Wheat—The yield is about the same as last year; quality good. Corn—The yield is one-eighth less than last year; quality midd ing. Oats—The yield is one-half less than last year. Hay—The yield is one-fourth more; quality good. Potatoes—The yield is one-third less, but promises to be much better in quality, being free from rot. Barley and Rye—None raised in this county. Fruit—There is none of any kind with the exception of grapes. There was very little fruit last year. It is generally considered that the crops are on an average with last year's. Oats—The crop is very poor and hardly worth gathering. Hay—The crop is the best ever had in this county. It is very difficult to obtain an accurate statement of the condition of the crops here.

Burlington County.—Wheat—Quality good; quantity two-thirds of a crop. Rye very poor in quantity and quality, say one-half crop. Corn promises well on high land; the low land is much injured by the Spring rain; crop one-tenth short. Oats—Light quality, and very light as to weight. Hay—Very heavy crop. Potatoes—Early crop shortened by hot weather in July; the late crop looks promising. Peaches—The crop is a failure; say one-quarter crop.

Sussex County.—Barley—None. Corn—One-eighth more; never better. Oats—One-fourth more; quality poor. Wheat—One-fourth more; quality very poor. Hay—The same; quality good. Rye—Half less; quality poor. Potatoes—The same; quality good. Apples—One-half more; quality good.

Cumberland County.—Wheat is an eighth more than last year, and the quality is good. Corn is about one-eighth less in prospect than last year; about the same number of acres planted. Oats—The crop is very light, having been struck with the rust; they are light in weight and number of bushels. Hay is better, both in quantity and quality, than last year. Rye and Barley—There is so little raised in this county that it is not worthy of quotation. Potatoes look well, although some patches are much eaten by the potato bug. Apples are a total failure. Peaches are almost a total failure.

Middlesex County.—Owing to the cold, wet, backward Spring, which interfered with planting, there was a decrease of the number of acres planted in this State, of 8,818 acres, as compared with 1867. The hot weather of July has brought a large portion of the crops into good condition. The average condition of the corn crop in this State, as compared with last year, is better. Winter Wheat—The condition of wheat is above the average for last Fall, the season having been particularly favorable for the growth and ripening of this crop. The average, as compared with last year, is better. Barley—There is every indication of an abundant crop. Rye—Promises well. Potatoes—This crop, so unproductive last year, is in an unusually fine condition. Fruits—This crop is variable. Apples and peaches are less promising than usual. The State will yield but about half a crop of peaches this year. Wool—Owing to the attention now bestowed on mutton breeds this State will show but a slight increase in the wool product.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, Newcastle County.—Wheat—Equal to last year. Straw—Very heavy, but heads not well filled. Barley—None raised. Corn—One-quarter more than last year; quality good. Oats—One-third less than last year; quality very good. Rye—Very little, if any, grown in this vicinity. Potatoes—One-half more than last year; quality good. Apples—Almost a total failure. Peaches—Failure.

Newcastle, Newcastle County.—Wheat one-eighth less; condition dry, quality not so good. Corn equal to last year; quality good. Oats one-half less, light; quality very poor. Rye none in county. Barley none in county. Hay equal to that of last year; quality good. Potatoes eighth less; quality good; Fruit a total failure. Wheat—Last year, average twelve bushels per acre; this year, average ten bushels per acre. Both years much below a good average, a third to a half off.

Middletown, Newcastle County.—Wheat will yield a quarter more than last year, and the quality is fair. Oats will yield a quarter less than last year, and the quality is poor. Corn—The prospect is bright for a large crop, and the quality is good. Potatoes—The prospect is good for a large crop. Peaches—About one-two-hundredths part of a crop. Rye and Barley—None raised in this section.

Dover, Kent County.—Wheat will be one-quarter less and of good quality. Oats will be one-half less than last year and of poor quality. Corn is one-quarter better. Rye will be three-quarters less and the quality poor. Potatoes will be one-half more. Hay will be one-half more. Apples will be one-half less.

Harrington, Kent County.—Wheat—One-fourth less; quality good. Corn—One-fourth better. Oats—One-half less than last year; poor. Rye—Three fourths less; quality poor. Potatoes—One-half better. Hay—One-half better. Peaches—Nineteen-twentieths less. Apples—One-half less.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Concord.—From Concord to Littleton, on the east side of the river, potatoes are one-fourth more than last year. Hay—One-third more than last year. Corn—Looking first-rate. Wheat, Oats and Rye—One-eighth better. Fruit—Fair.

Lancaster.—Wheat—One-eighth more than last year; quality good. Corn—One-eighth more than last year; quality good. Oats—Fair average. Potatoes—Light; quarter less than last year. Grass—Good average.

The Drought in England.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: It seems to be a commonly received opinion that no year so dry as the present has occurred since 1826. This is not so. Both 1863 and 1864 had less rain fall to the end of July than we have already had this year, as the table underneath will show:

	1863.	1864.	1868.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January	1,716	705	3,085
February	289	1,200	1,715
March	735	2,585	1,850
April	949	545	1,390
May	825	1,702	760
June	2,940	940	510
July	740	475	130*
Total	8,185	8,152	9,440

* To July 28.

That the present drought is much more severely felt than either of those mentioned above is certain, and for this reason—that the rainfall in both those years came opportunely for the crops, and especially was this the case in 1863. In that year four months of the Spring—viz.: February, March, April and May—only gave 2.789 inches of rainfall, but a "dripping June" proved the truth of the adage and gave us one of the finest harvests of the present century.

In 1864 grass was nearly as much burnt up, but the corn crops were saved by the rains of May and a cool June, with nearly double the rainfall of the same month this year.

Now, according to Mr. SYMON's tables in the *Times* of yesterday, the rainfall of 1826 far exceeded that of either of the three years mentioned, amounting for the four months, April, May, June and July to 7.68 in., and yet that year is remembered all over the country as "the hottest and driest ever known," and old farmers assure me that nothing like it has been known since then until the present. The reason for this must be sought, then, not in the amount of rainfall, but in the excessive heat, in the absence of cloud, in the wonderful dryness of the atmosphere, and in the consequent excessive evaporation. A glance at Mr. SYMONS' tables will show that, in respect to temperature, June of 1820 was two degrees higher than June of 1868, and that July of 1868 will exceed the corresponding month of 1826.

One word about the crops. There is an opinion prevalent that wheat does not want rain, and to a certain extent it is true. No doubt there are many very fine crops of wheat this year, and on deep rich clays and loams they are probably unsurpassed, *but I cannot think that, taking the country through, light and heavy land together, the yield will come near that of 1863, when the wheat crop, after being strengthened and stiffened and braced up by the Spring drought, was fed by the copious showers of June almost to its full capability.* Barley has, much of it, never come into ear at all, and will probably not exceed half a crop in many important districts. Oats are nearly as bad. Beans almost totally destroyed by fly, and green crops a total failure. Yours, very truly,

HERBERT J. LITTLE.

THORPELANDS, Northampton, July 28.

Yacht Race Between the Mattie and Martha.

A finer day than that which greeted the contest between the *Mattie* and *Martha* has seldom been witnessed in New-York Harbor. This was the fourth trial of speed in which these boats have been engaged within the past year—the first having been won by the *Martha*, the three latter by the *Mattie*. The boats were evenly matched as to build, rig and tonnage—both being sloop-rigged, and about five tons burden. The stake on yesterday's race was for $1,000.

They were started from alongside the steamsloop *Alice*, near Robins' Reef, at 2:30 P. M., the *Martha* two lengths ahead, both boats single reefed, while, according to arrangement, the *Mattie* was allowed seventy seconds on coming in. A splendid breeze from the north-northwest, sent them flying down the harbor, followed by the *Matilda*, *Mary*, *Ritta*, *Mystic*, and a dozen other private boats, the crews of which made desperate efforts to outdo each other in hazardous attempts to neutralize the internal application of baked beans and old rye by an immoderate external application of salt water.

In passing the New-York Yacht Club house, on Staten Island, the *Martha* had the lead by four or five lengths, with a fair prospect of holding her own, with a fair wind and an ebb tide. As the fleet passed Staten Island the escort of boats gradually hauled off, until the contestants were left almost without company to face the rough sea and stiff breeze to Buoy No. 9, below the hospital ship, and back. When again nearing the island the *Mattie* was found to be ahead and gradually gaining against wind and tide, until she reached the flagship *Alice*, which had hove to about a mile further up the harbor than she had been at the start, at 6:30 P. M., at least a mile ahead of the *Martha*.

The *Mattie* is owned by the "Bayonne Club." The *Martha* by the "Penny Bridge Club." The former was sailed by Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Jersey City.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Opinion of Attorney-General Evarts Regarding Commissioner Rollins' Resignation—He Declares the Office Not Vacant.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Following is the letter of Secretary MCCULLOCH to United States Attorney-General EVARTS, and the opinion of the Attorney-General in response thereto:

AUGUST 7, 1868.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I send you a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to the President of the United States on the 8th day of June, 1868, and also a copy of the President's indorsement thereon, dated Aug. 5, 1868. Under these circumstances, the following questions are presented for your consideration: First—Is the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue vacant? Second—If the office is vacant, when did the vacancy occur, and can a successor to Mr. ROLLINS be appointed during the recess of the Senate?

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue being a very important and responsible one, it is desirable that there should be no doubt as to the legal *status* of the person in charge of it. I desire that you will favor me with your opinion upon the questions thus presented to you at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1868.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have given to the subject submitted to my consideration by your letter of the 7th inst., in relation to the present condition of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the most careful attention. The case presents itself as follows: Mr. E. A. ROLLINS, holding the civil office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to which he had been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, addressed to the President, under date of June 8, 1868, the following letter:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1868.

SIR: In pursuance to a purpose known to my friends for several months, I hereby tender you the resignation of my office, to take effect upon the qualification of my successor, nominated by yourself and confirmed by the Senate.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Upon the 5th of August inst., the President placed upon this letter the following indorsement: "The resignation of E. A. ROLLINS, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated June 8, 1868, is this day accepted."

Upon these facts you desire my answer to two questions, viz.: First. Is the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue vacant? Second. If the office is vacant, when did the vacancy occur, and can a successor to Mr. ROLLINS be appointed during the recess of the Senate?

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is, as you suggest, a very important and responsible one. Its intelligent, efficient and faithful administration is a matter of the greatest interest to the public revenue and the public credit; and it is justly a subject of solicitude with the President that his full duty under the Constitution and the laws in respect to this office and its administration, shall be fulfilled. The questions which you address to me come to be of practical and substantial interest in the executive administration of the Government, only by force of the recent legislation of Congress, known as the Tenure of Civil Office bill, that has impressed upon a class of officers, which includes that now under consideration, a tenure of office at the will of the office-holder which cannot be terminated except by the concurrence of the President and the Senate, in the appointment of a successor, and his actual induction into the office.

So long as the President, by force of the Constitution and the laws, had the power to terminate the office-holder's possession of his office, by a removal at the President's discretion, and against the will of the officer, the tenure of the latter's desired adherence or resignation of his office, should have no special significance, for they could impose no restraint upon the time or manner of the President's exercise of his proper authority in the premises. The precise effect, therefore, of the legislation referred to, is the first point for consideration.

The purpose of the Tenure of Civil Office bill was to change the doctrine and practice of the Government, by which removal from office at the mere discretion of the President, had been established as a proper, and as had been thought, a necessary, attendant of the executive duty and responsibility under the consideration to maintain the efficiency and fidelity of the public service in fulfilling the manifold and incessant obligations of administration, and in execution of the laws. This purpose, which might have been united to a requirement of the concurrence of the Senate with the Executive in effecting a removal from office, and yet left the capacity of removal, as a separate and independent act, open to the exigencies of the public service, have been carried by the law to the extent of precluding a termination of the officer's hold upon his office by the united will of the Executive and the Senate, except by the sole and specific mode of the appointment, confirmation and qualification of a successor. This firm hold upon an office into which he shall once have been inducted is put distinctly by the act as a matter of the officers right and title. The consequence of this is, that there is no other possible mode of vacating the office thus protracted against the will of the officer during the session of the Senate, however flagitious and imperious his official personal conduct may be, except through the conditional process of impeachment.

During the recess of the Senate the remedial proceeding of temporary suspension for cause by the Executive, followed by accusation to the Senate, and judgment thereon is provided and may result in the removal of the officer without the necessity of the simultaneous appointment, confirmation and qualification of his successor. The language of the section securing the right and title to the officeholder is too clear to admit of doubt. "That any person holding any civil office to which he has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office, and shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided."

Mr. ROLLINS, then, at the date of his letter to the President, was entitled to hold the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue until a successor should have been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and should have qualified; and the only interruption of this, his personal right, possible, under the law, was the general process of impeachment and judgment thereon, or the special proceeding of suspension, accusation and judgment thereon, provided by the act itself, and which obviously partakes of the nature of impeachment. It rested, then, under the operation of this law, solely with Mr. ROLLINS to determine whether he would voluntarily put an end to his hold upon the office; by a relinquishment or resignation of it, and the question whether the office is now vacant, must, in my opinion, turn entirely upon a just construction of the effect of the letter of Mr. ROLLINS in this regard. This letter is manifestly framed with the intent of carrying an impression that the writer does place himself, in respect to his official and to the public service and to the power and duty of the President in connection therewith, upon a different footing from that in which the law against or without reference to his wishes, leaves him. But upon duly weighing all parts of this official communication to the President, which respect to the Commissioner would require me, if possible, to give some official efficacy to, I cannot hesitate to pronounce it entirely without any legal operation whatever upon Mr. ROLLINS' tenure of his office. I am obliged to regard it as a present tender of a resignation in actual relinquishment of the office, only upon and after the event which is named and described by the writer as a condition precedent to its having that effect. This event, in the language of Mr. ROLLINS, addressed to the President is, "the qualification of my successor, nominated by yourself and confirmed by the Senate."

It will be perceived that this event, which is to ripen this "tender of a resignation" into a relinquishment of the office, is precisely the action of the Executive and of the Senate, and of the successor of Mr. ROLLINS, which by the terms of the Tenure of Civil Office act, deprives him of his office, and consequently of any power or will in regard to its relinquishment. I cannot, therefore, give to this letter any official or legal force whatever, in placing at the discretion or disposition of the President any power over the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which he did not possess without it. It remains only for me to consider whether the indorsement upon the letter of Mr. ROLLINS, made by the President on the 5th of August, operates upon the position of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue as respects its vacancy or his present authority to fill it. Undoubtedly, if an officer of the Government places in the hands of the President a conditional resignation, which takes effect as an official or legal relinquishment of his office, upon such condition it is competent for the President to assent to the condition, or not, as may seem to him discreet; and in such a case an indorsement of this description would indicate his acquiescence in the dispositions of the office which had been made by the conditional resignation. I have, however, in the nugatory character which I have assigned to the letter of Mr. ROLLINS, sufficiently shown that in my opinion it possessed no legal or official operation whatever upon the office, or the President's authority over it, to which the indorsement could attach itself; and I must consider that the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Mr. ROLLINS' hold upon it remain the same as if his letter had not been written or the President's indorsement made thereon, and that the office is not vacant. This conclusion renders it unnecessary to consider or reply to your second question, which arises only in case I should have found reason to pronounce the office in question vacant. I have disposed of the matter submitted to me wholly, with the premises of the existing legislation governing the question, and without any discussion of the larger topics touching the conformity or repugnance of this legislation with the Constitution, for no such discussion would be appropriate to the inquiries to which you have called my attention.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS,
Attorney-General.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 12—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 93⅞ for money, and 94 for the account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	92¼
Erie Railway Shares	36¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	38½

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

United States Bonds, 75⅝@76 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 12—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market is firm and quite active. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 7d. ℔ cental for White California, and 10s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for best grades American fine. Bacon, 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 10d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 12—11:20 A. M.

Sugar dull at 36s. 3d. cwt., for No. 12 D&S. on spot, duty paid. Linseed, 64s. ℔ cwt. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong. Linseed Oil, £33 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £90. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 12—1:20 P. M.

Consols 93⅞ for money, 93⅞ for account.

Erie Railway shares declined to 36½.

Illinois Railway shares advanced to 92½.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 12—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firmer but not quotably higher.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quiet; Eastern Prime Mess, 75s. ℔ bbl. Lard firm but unchanged.

PRODUCE—Resin has declined; Common North Carolina is now quoted at 5s. 6d.; Fine, 13s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 12—1:20 P. M.

Sugar to arrive is heavy. All other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 12—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¾ for money, and 94 for the account.

American securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Erie Railway Shares	37
Illinois Centrals	92½

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Bourse is dull. Rentes, opened at 70f. 2c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 12—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer, at a slight advance in prices, viz:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.@10d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.@10½d.

The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs and Provision markets are unchanged.

PRODUCE—Cloverseed has advanced 1s., the last sales being made at 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 12—5 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet and steady at 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive, and 36s. on the spot.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Petroleum closed heavy at 52f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed dull at 75⅝@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Sugar market is firmer at 8 reals ℔ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange on London, 11¾@11⅞ ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, long sight, in currency, 3¼ ℔ cent. discount; ditto in Gold, short sight, 1¾ ℔ cent. premium; ditto, long sight, 1¼ ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

TOBACCO closed active and unchanged. COTTON, 30c. for Middling. FLOUR, $5 75@$6 50 for Spring Superfine; $6@$7 for Fall Superfine; $6 75@$7 50 for Spring Extra; $7@$8 for Fall Extra; $7 75@$9 for Spring Double Extra; $8@$9 75 for Fall Treble Extra; $10@$13 for Fancy. WHEAT declined 2c.@5c.; Choice to Fancy Fall, $2 20@$2 35; Prime to Strictly Prime Fall, $2@$2 15; Spring, $1 60@$1 65. CORN firm at 92c.@96c. OATS, 52c.@56c. RYE firmer at $1 25. MESS PORK firm at $30. BULK MEATS nominal. BACON firm at 13½c. for Shoulders, 17¼c. for Clear Sides, 16½c. for plain Hams, loose, and 19½c.@20c. for sugar-cured. LARD—Jobbing lots sold at 19c. for tierce, 20c. for keg. WHISKY quiet at $1 35. LIVE STOCK—Receipts of Cattle large and common grades lower; $2 50@$3 for Common to Medium, $5 50 for Fair to Prime, $6@$6 50 for Choice. SHEEP and LAMBS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 9,500 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@2½c.; No. 1, $1 86@$1 88. CORN less active and firmer; sales No. 1 this afternoon at $1 01½@$1 02. OATS in fair demand and declined 2½c.; sales at 54½c. RYE more active; sales at $1 39@$1 42, and $1 23, seller's option, August. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. WHISKY nominal. MESS PORK inactive at $29 25. LARD dull; buyers, 17¾c. DRY SALTED SHOULDERS inactive at 12¾c., seller in August. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. CATTLE, Market dull; very good Steers, $6 37½. LIVE HOGS active and firm; Light Choice, $9@$10 12½. RECEIPTS to-day—4,800 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 151,000 bushels Corn, 94,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 head Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 head Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR—The market is quiet; sales 350 bbls No. 1 City Grand Spring at $10. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10, and 3,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $2 25, and 3,400 bushels Old White Michigan at $2 45. CORN steady; stock sound but light; sales 40,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 08, and 16,000 bushels do. at $1 07½. OATS quiet; sales 13,800 bushels new at 67c. RYE nominal. BARLEY, none here. MESS PORK firm at $30 for heavy. LARD, 18c.@18½c. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 105,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Flour, 4,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 1,860 bushels White Canada at $2 65, and 7,440 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 20, and 720 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 05. CORN unchanged; sales 16,000 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 10, and 8,000 bushels do., slightly warm, $1 08. CORN MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. LAKE IMPORTS—5,200 bushels Wheat, 18,100 bushels Corn, 1,723,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—2,800 bushels Corn, 289,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c.; sales White Wabash at $2 50; White Michigan at $2 18@$2 20; Amber Illinois at $2 15; Amber Michigan at $2 08@$2 11; No. 1 Red at $2 06½@$2 08; No. 2 at $1 96; No. 1 Spring at $1 95; No. 2 at $1 75; No. 3 at $1 50. CORN active and advanced 1½c.; sales at $1 04@$1 05, closing at $1 04½ for No. 1; White, $1 06; Rejected, 98c. OATS active and advanced 2c.; No. 1 and Michigan, 58c.; No. 2, 56c. RYE advanced 5c.; sales at 45c. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—21,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull and drooping. Ear 91c.@92c.; shelled 93c.@94c. OATS steady at 53c.@55c. RYE firm at $1 40. BARLEY active and scarce, at $2 10@$2 15 for Spring; $2 20 for Fall. TOBACCO steady. COTTON dull at 29c.@29½c. for Middling. WHISKY held at 70c.—65c. offered in bond. MESS PORK dull, little demand; sales at $28 50. LARD dull and nominal at 18½c.@18¾c. BULK MEATS in good demand at 12½c.@14½c., for Shoulders and Sides. BACON steady at 13½c., for Shoulders, 16½c.@17½c., for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. SUGAR-CURED HAMS closed active at 21c.@22c. Gold, 147.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

COTTON quiet; Middling 29½c.@30½c. CLOVERSEED, $8 50. FLAXSEED, $2 50. PETROLEUM, small business; Crude in bulk, 17½c., Refined, 32¾c.@34c. FLOUR dull; sales 600 bbls.; prices unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 7,000 bushels Red at $2 35@$2 45; No. 1 Spring, $2 15@$2 25. RYE declined to $1 70. CORN quiet, Yellow, $1 27@$1 30; Mixed Western, unchanged. OATS dull; sales 2,000 bushels Ohio at 95c.; Pennsylvania, 92c. PROVISIONS unchanged. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 22c.@23½c.; Laguayra, 16½c., in gold. SUGAR better; sales 800 hhds. Cuba at 11c.@11½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—The market is quiet and steady; Middlings, 29c.; sales, 27 bales; receipts, 16 bales. Sterling Exchange, 57¼@60½. New-York Sight Drafts, ½ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 46¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $8 50; Treble Extra, $9 50@$10 50; Choice, $11@$14. CORN, $1 10@$1 15. OATS, New, 67c.@70c. HAY, $25@$27, from store. BRAN, $1 22. PORK steady at $31. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD—No sales; held—tierce, 18¾c.@19c.; Keg, 20¾c.@21c. No Bay and scarcely any Grain on landing.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

TOBACCO—Sales 150 hhds. Tobacco at full rates; Lug, $7 50@$9 75; Common to Medium Leaf, $10@$14; Shipping, $15@$18; Cutting Leaf, $17@$25 50. WHEAT—Red, $2 05@$2 10. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 45c.@50c. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 50@$6 75. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Raw WHISKY, free, $1 25@$1 30.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Ten or fifteen hundred head of Cattie changed hands to-day; the best extra Illinois at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Holders have sustained heavy losses because of plague panic, for which there seems to be no good foundation. The total receipts were 7,0.0, of which only 21 have died, and most of these probably from being over-heated in the cars. Nearly 2,000 head remain unsold.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR dull, weak and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled and lower; No. 1 at $1 86, No. 2 at $1 74. OATS dull and nominal at 58c. for No. 2. CORN closed advancing and scarce at $1 02 for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, nominally, 29c.@29½c. FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT firm; Prime Red $2 70@$2 75. CORN dull; White, $1 19. OATS dull; Prime, 85c.@88c. RYE firm; Prime, $1 50. PROVISIONS firm and prices unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—Receipts, 7 bales; exports, 26 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 80c. OATS, 57c.@60c. PORK, $31. LARD, 19¾c.@20c. BACON firm—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—The market is firm, but there is no demand; Middlings, 28½c. Receipts, 8 bales; exports coastwise, 18 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 46c.; RESINS firm; Strained, $2 10; No. 2, $2 20; Pale, $2 25. TAR in demand at $3.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—The market is unchanged, with no sales. Receipts, 1 bale. Exports, 104 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Aug. 12.

COTTON—The market is unchanged and nothing doing.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 146⅝.

[Advertisement.]

The safe in Mr. BROUGHTON's house, High Bridge, could not have been carried out of his house and robbed by burglars, on Friday night last, had his house been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Helvetia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Deutschland	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Britannia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Aug. 13	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, *via* Nassau, N. P., by the *Eagle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 12—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—M. Velupilana, P. Montells, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wright, Miss M. A. Wright, Miss H. A. Wright, Miss E. H. Wright, Miss C. T. Wright, Miss A. Flint, Miss H. Flint, T. J. S. Flint, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Mary Taylor, Mrs. M. O Woodruff, Miss Julia Woodruff, Miss M. Woodruff, Master Marcus Woodruff and servant, J. H. Levy, Miss E. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Elias, Major W. Dundas, Mrs. W. Dundas and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gellatly, J. Parish, A. H. Howland, Jr., E. A. Hopkins, Jr., Mrs. L. W. Hopkins, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Clark, Miss Collins, A. Pohlmann, Miss L. C. Sherman, D. Bringier, M. S. Bringier, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Carroll, Miss B. Lee, H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Colburn, Capt. J. B. Boyd, Thos. E. Davis and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Randolph, child and servant, F. J. Somerton, Geo. Walley, J. J. East, J. Tait, Capt. Prowys, Capt. Hunter, George Eustis, 3 children and 3 nurses, Mrs. Loudon, Dr. and Mrs. George Brown, G. B. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Spang, Miss R. Spang, James E. Miller, A. F. Otto Monroe, J. M. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Allden, 2 children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Miller, Miss Miller, Miss Sarah Miller, Wm. King, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Davis, H. Davis, R. Davis, H. Ball, Abner Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bedson Miss Bedson, Rev. Jno. Moons, James F. Wenman, James W. Wenman, George M. Downes, R. Waterhouse, T. H. Little, E. Lawrence, Miss Bingham, G. A. Clark, J. Lee, M. L. Hussin, A. Boody, D. P. Rumsey, H. A. Broomley, R. W. Smith, Mrs. G. W. Davis, E. R. Yale, Miss E. Halligan, C. Greypo, J. Moulin, C. Stewart and son, W. M. Devine, J. Denegre, Mrs. Roche and child.

AUG. 12—*In steamship Nebraska, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. G. F. Gilman, Miss Margaret Jacob, Mrs. Jane Phillips, Mrs. M. Byrne, Mrs. Mary Mulligan, H. Chevereau, Mrs. H. Chevereau, J. H. Walker, L. Dormitzer, Washington Read, J. M. Macgregor, Master Albert Macgregor, W. R. Anderson, A. Moore, Mrs. A. Moore, Miss Kate G. Moore, T. Davids, Mrs. Davids, Dr. Van Buren Lockrow, Mrs. Lockrow, Miss Lockrow.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mr. Colome and child, Mrs. Carrecaburn and 2 daughters, Mr. Carricaburn and 3 children, V. Wood, R. Estevey and lady, child and servant, G. Pestich, M. de Aldama and lady, 2 Misses Aldama, Miss Leonor Aldama, Gustavo Alfonso Leonardo del Monte, wife and servants, Leon del Monte, Domingo del Monte, Martin H. Sosat, Perez Aguiar, Beben Garcia, Francisco Diuch, Dr. Wilson, Agnacio Alfaro, Capt. Stanton, Felix Gavin and lady, Jose Blanchard and lady, Jose de los Reyes and son, Mrs. Reyes Dougt and servant, J. L. Pintado, Jose Camellas, Mrs. A. H. Henry, J. R. Beguer, Jose Busquets, John Clark, R. de Garmendea and servants, Justo Munsanella, Luis Buan, J. T. Smith, Wm. Leopold, Jose de la Raa, F. P. Scheuris, Magdalena Milier, Jose R. Santista, Mrs. M. del Monte and daughter, Domingo Aldama and servant.

In steamship Thames, from Savannah—A. Barnett, W. Hone, Alex. Weaver, T. Delmas and wife, Miss Delmas, Jas. Robinson, H. Glennick, S. E. Ogden, Mrs. Weeks, Miss E. Weeks, Miss H. Weeks, Mrs. Reinhart, Miss Reinhart, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. H. Rowan and child, W. Salisbury, Mr. Rich, Capt. Kearsing and wife, Miss J. B. Clark, Dr. Tucker and wife, C. Burr, Geo. Marshall, Geo. Tripp, H. C. Belf and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 08 | Sun sets..... 7 01 | Moon rises... 12 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 01 | Gov. Island.. 3 50 | Hell Gate..... 5 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Perit, Delancey, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; J. W. Gannett, McLoughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary.

Barks Antelope, White, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & C ffey; Burgomeister Oson, (Swed.,) Lindstedt, Montevideo, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Abbot Redding, (Br.,) Massey, St. John, N. B., Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Roslyn, Tuthill, Port Jefferson, B. J. Wenberg; Favorite, Duell, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Nellie Mowe, Merriman, Oporto, Miller & Houghton; Moses Day, Loud, Genoa, H. Baetjer.

Schooners Tryphenia, (Br.,) Gardner, Eleuthera, R. E. Hutchinson; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Hatfield, Parrsboro, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; J. A. Rider, Rider, Indianola and Lavacca, N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary A. Witham, Partridge, Bahia, Witham & Ogilvie; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mary E. Jones, (Br.,) Perry, Barrington, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Ida Della Torre, Wicks, Jacksonville, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Jane Louisa, (Br.,) Bauron, Bridgeport, C. B., Hutton, Watson & Co.; Norwester, Foster, Guadaloupe, B. J. Wenberg; C. O. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C.; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, S. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Athlete, Cousin, Digby, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Aug. 11, at 7 P. M., Senor Frederico Lluch, a resident of Cuba, passenger, died on board of disease of the heart; same day, lat. 37 03, lon. 73 58, saw schr. Sarah H. Merrill, of Gloucester, beating southward; same day, 5:30 P. M., lat. 38, lon. 74, passed brig Emma L. Hale, strg. north.

Steamship Guiding Star, Howes, Aspinwall Aug. 4, with mdse., treasure and 350 passengers to North American Steamship Co. Experienced heavy gales from N. E. and rough head sea in the Carribean Sea; in lat. 35, lon. 74, saw a large and beautiful water-spout, which continued for some 15 minutes, and broke about 5 miles from the steamer.

Steamship Electra, Mott, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Forest Eagle, (of Rockland,) Nosmer, Cardiff, June 24, with railroad iron, to Order. Is anchored on the bar.

Bark America, (S. G.) Koper, Bremen, 45 days, with mdse. and 228 passengers, to Unkart & Co. Had thick weather almost the entire passage. Christian Muller, a passenger, two days after leaving port, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, jumped overboard and was drowned. July 28, lat. 44 20, long. 50 37, spoke fishing schr. Robert, of Cape Cause. All well.

Bark Bounding Billow, (of Boston) Vidulich, Lisbon, 34 ds., with salt and corkwood and 1 passenger, to J. F. Conant & Co. Had light westerly winds the entire passage. Aug. 1, lat. 41 52, lon. 52 30, spoke bark Ermira (Br.,) from St. Andrews, N. B., bound east, 15 ds. out; 2d, lat. 42, lon. 55, saw bark Ellen Dyer, bound east; 6th, lat. 41 28, lon. 64 30, saw bark Kate Smith (Br.,) bound west; 8th, lat. 41 45, lon. 66, spoke bark Capella (N. G.,) from Bremen to Baltimore, 48 days out; 9th, south of George's Shoal, saw pilot-boat No. 7 steering eastward: same time saw pilot-boat No. 1 steering east.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbados 17 ds., with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, and had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, Bristol June 25, with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham's Nephew. July 27, lat. 44 10, lon. 51 02, passed ship Record, bound west.

Brig Bride, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brooks, Palermo 62 ds., and 47 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. July 12, lat. 42 30, lon. 28 30, passed ship Emerald, from Cardiff for New-York.

Brig D. S. Soule (of Portland,) Soule, Sagua, 11 days, with sugar to Brookway & Baker. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Brig Elmira, Creamer, Providence.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, (of Staten Island,) Beveridge, Barbados 17 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark Reindeer, for New-York. The schrs. Kate McIntyre, (of Long Island,) from ——, and Ellen F. Clark, from Norfolk, arrived out July 23.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Hassell, Aguilla P. R., 14 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 6, lat. 32 31, lon. 70 52, spoke brig Watchman, 18 ds. from Ponce, P. R., short of provisions, and supplied her.

Schr. Mary Lous, Roberts, of and from Canso, N. S., 14 ds., with fish to T. S. Whitman. Has had light southerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Florence Shay, (of Brookhaven,) Hulse, Minititian 34 ds., with mdse. and fustic to Winchester & Leeds. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 7 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Mary Allerton, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Parson, Rio Grande, 46 days, with hides, &c., to E. D. Morgan & Co. Has had light winds and fine weather since crossing the equator; was becalmed 10 days in lat. 29, lon. 67; July 8, lat. 17 26 S., lon. 36 26 W., saw bark John H. McCurren, of Eastport, Me.; Aug. 9, lat. 37 08, lon. 73 08, spoke whal. schr. Valentine Doane, of Provincetown, 6½ mos. out, with 220 bbls. oil; same time, a whal. schr. of Provincetown, name not ascertained, 6 mos. out, with 40 bbls. whale oil and 50 bbls. blackfish oil.

Schr. Louisa Newton, of Blue Hill, Me., Gray, Laguna 22 ds., with logwood and 1 passenger to Bryan & Peace. Has had moderate weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and shingles to Thomas S. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Sophia R. Jameson, Jameson, Richmond, Va., 6 ds., with flour to order.

Schr. Alaska, Stout, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. Valiant, (Br.,) Foster, Windsor, N. S., 16 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Holles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John R. McFee, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Henrietta, Kelsey, Newburg, for Norwich, leaking badly.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbs, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Elizabethport, for Brandford.

Schr. Adelaide, Bischoffer, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Levy, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. James P. Ross, Baull, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Joseph O. Chew, Beering, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. James Warren, Briscoe, Poughkeepsie, for Boston.

Schr. A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Poughkeepsie, for New-Haven.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Crusade, Davies, New-Baltimore, for Connecticut River.

Schr. Doris, Denning, Ellsworth, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Beulah E. Sharp, Cole, Baker's Landing R. I., for Eastport.

Schr. Susan P. Franklin, Mull, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich for Newburg.

Schr. Trimmer, Gilsey, Portland, Conn., for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelley, Derby, Conn., for Eastport.

Schr. W. S. Camp, Bailey, Derby, Conn., for Piermont.

Schr. Harriet and Sarah, Lawrence, Providence for Port Johnson.

Schr. Alexander, West, New-Haven.

Schr. Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, New-London.

Schr. Lyra, Haskell, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. John E. Daily, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. James Bradley, Carter, New-Haven.

Schr. Texas, Champlain, New-London for Newburg.

Schr. D. O. Foster, Sheffield, Norwich.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, Graves, Bristol.

Schr. Telegraph, Cool, Norwich.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alvarado, Wetmore, Huntington.

Schr. John C. Foreman, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Euleta, Dunham, Gardiner, Me., for Yonkers.

Schr. James K. Polk, Buckley, Westport.

Schr. Lamartine, Crosby, Providence.

Schr. New-Zealand, Cook, Bridgeport.

Schr. Eliza S. Tyler, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.

Schr. Sheppard A. Mount, Young, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Cloud, Seaman, Hartford.

Schr. Granby, Hahn, Providence.

Schr. N. L. Hoyt, Baylis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. President, Jones, Milton.

Schr. Teresa, Babcock, New-London.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Porter, New-London.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, New-London.

Schr. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Willett, Bridgeport.

Schr. Corene, Cheeney, Norwich.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Cook, Gloucester.

Schr. A. Reppelier, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Nelson Hall, Steward, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. J. Little, Little, Fall River.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland for Albany.

Schr. Clara Norton, Sanders, New-Haven.

Schr. W. F. Iiver, Hall, Hartford.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Merritt, New-Haven.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, Huntington.

Schr. E Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Jane Maria Bushnell, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Senator, Doe, Rondout, for Roslyn.

Schr. D. H. Baldwin, Marker, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. James English, Parker, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Carrie M. Rich, Ausbury, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. A. Lincoln, Arey, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Albany, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary J. Buckley, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Roanoke, Hathaway, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Penny, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Saunders, Trenton, for Providence.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Newell, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Day, Port Johnson, for Gloucester.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Empire, Frazer, New-London, for Newburg.

Schr. Maria, Barber, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Corvo, Baker, Newport.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Henry Terrell, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, Hartford.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Campbell, Hartford.

Schr. Avon, Parks, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ann. Abbott, Elizabethport, for Provincetown.

Schr. M. Hand, Brooks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Connecticut, Clark, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Belle, Cubberly, Virginia.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Anderson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah B. Ivan, Lagal, Newport.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Marvin, Boston.

Schr. Baltic, Haskell, College Point.

Sloop George H. Davis, Dewart, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Tennessee, Kelsey, Elizabethport, for Huntington.

Sloop Providence, Davis, Albany, for Riverhead.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind moderate S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia and Nebraska, for Liverpool; Perit, Galveston; Gen. Barnes, Savannah; Saragossa, Charleston; ship John Tucker, San Francisco; brigs Favorite, Barbados; Riverside, Gibraltar.

By Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 12—Arr. schrs. John J. Ward, from Jersey City; Woodruff, New-York.

Sld. bark Scotland, for Boston; schrs. Clara W. Ewell, F. W. Johnson, Boston; William Collyer, Bristol; W. H. Kinsell, Jersey City.

BOSTON, Aug. 12—Arr. barks Helen Sands, from Liverpool; Exchange, Greenock; brigs Rush, Wilmington; Tangent, Mary E. Thompson and J. & H. Crowley, Philadelphia.

The U. S. steamer Talapoosa, from New-York, with Secretary Welles on board, arrived below at this port to-day.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12—Sld. steamship Monterey, for New-York; schrs. B. N. Hawkins, Boston; Lilly, do.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 11—Arr. bark T. Cushing, from Buenos Ayres, for orders.

Passed up for Baltimore, bark Aquiduce, 31 ds. from Rio; brig Clara Brown, from Cienfuegos; Clara, from the West Indies.

Aug. 12—Arr. schr. John Guyant, from Philadelphia, with a party of excursionists for Cobb's Island.

Passed in, schr. Willie, from Matanzas for Baltimore.

Passed out, ship Herman, for Bremen; barks Hanelgede, Gibraltar; Almoner, Marseilles; Duttenberg, Bremen; brigs Village Belle, Nova Scotia; Aurora, Wilmington; schrs. Comet, Halifax; Silver Star, Curacoa; Valeria, Cardenas; Petrel, San Blas.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 11—Arr. schrs. T. H. R. Fennerick, Milton, Del.; Cyrus Fossett, Boston, bound westward; Emma D. Endicott, Boston for Philadelphia; Nellie Potter, Danversport for do.; Pearl, Philadelphia for Boston; Polly Price, H. W. Godfrey, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sailed, all the vessels before reported.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12—Arr. steamship San Jacinto, from New-York.

Sld. steamship Rapidan, for New-York.

Cld. bark Welsford, for Halifax, and brig Eva J. Johnson, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Fairbanks.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. steamer Gen. Putnam, sunk at Delaware Breakwater, was raised by Mr. F. W. Beers, of the Atlantic Submarine Company, and taken to Wilmington, Del., on the 11th inst. She was turned completely upside down, with her walking-beam and gallows-frame buried in the mud to the depth of 15 feet. She is much damaged.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—The steamer Franconia, Capt. Sherwood, from New-York, was run into Tuesday afternoon, 40 miles off Cape Cod, by the schooner Juniata, Patton, from Augusta for New-York, with lumber, striking the steamer on starboard quarter, carrying away twelve feet bulwarks of the steamer and headgear of the schooner. The steamer towed the schooner into Portland, where it was found her hull was uninjured.

Spoken, &c.

Lizzie Thompson—brig, from Porto Rico for New-Haven, Aug. 9, lat. 34 46, lon. 72.

Mary Allerton—schr., was seen Aug. 10, lat. 38 15, lon. 72 34.

Sarah H. Merrill—schr., hence for Baracoa, Aug. 10, lat. 37 46, lon. 73 36.

Foreign Ports.

At Minititlan, July 8, brig A. W. Sawyer, for New-York, ldg.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. Aug. 3, steamship Rising Star, Conner, from New-York.

Cld. July 30, bark Reunion, Collins, Cienfuegos; Aug. 1, brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, New-York; 3d, steamship Guiding Star, Howes, do.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—The steamship Missouri, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Smith, of Allan's line, which left Quebec 1st inst., arrived here to-day.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR .... NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE .... PARIS.

AND

WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

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